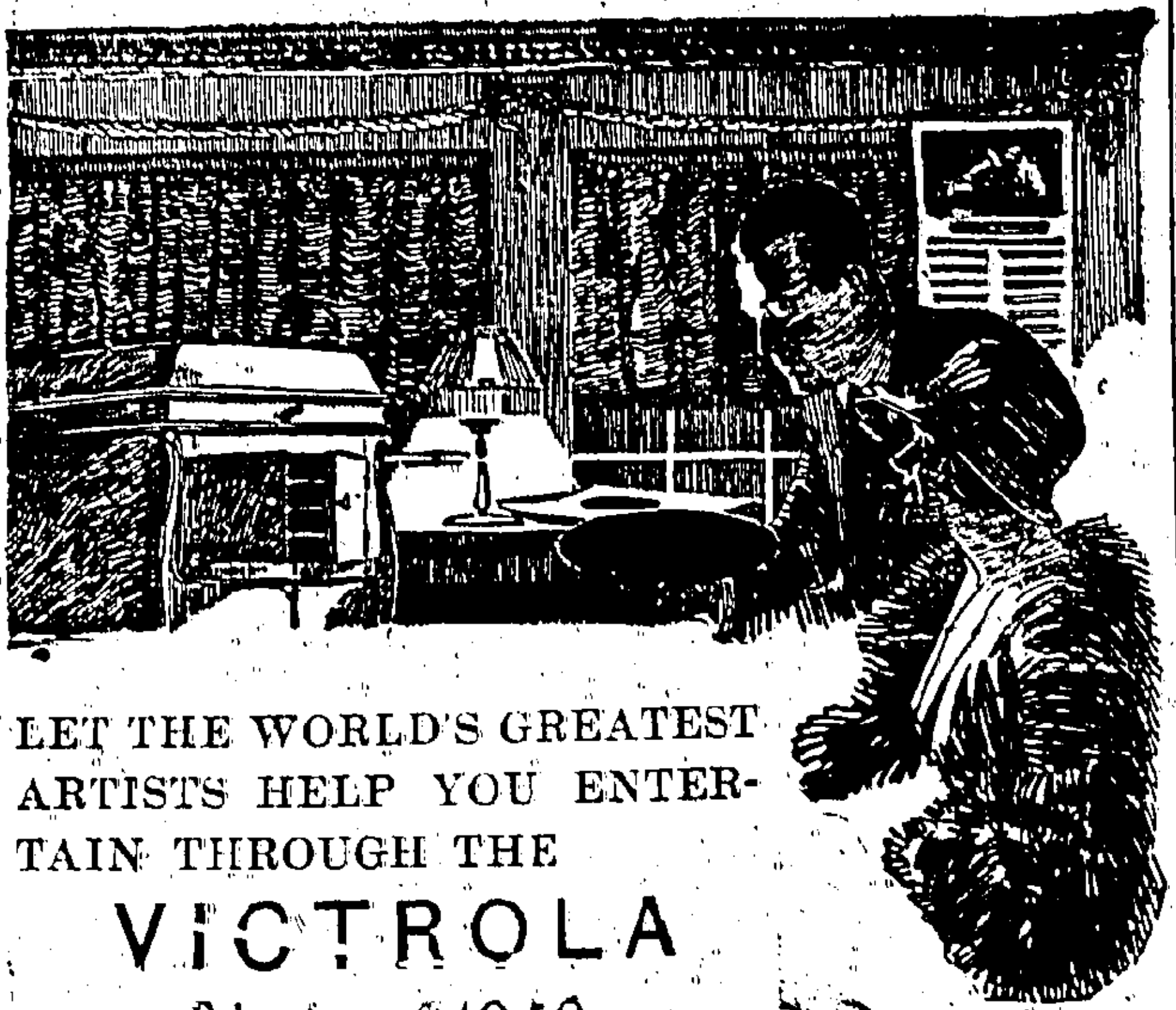




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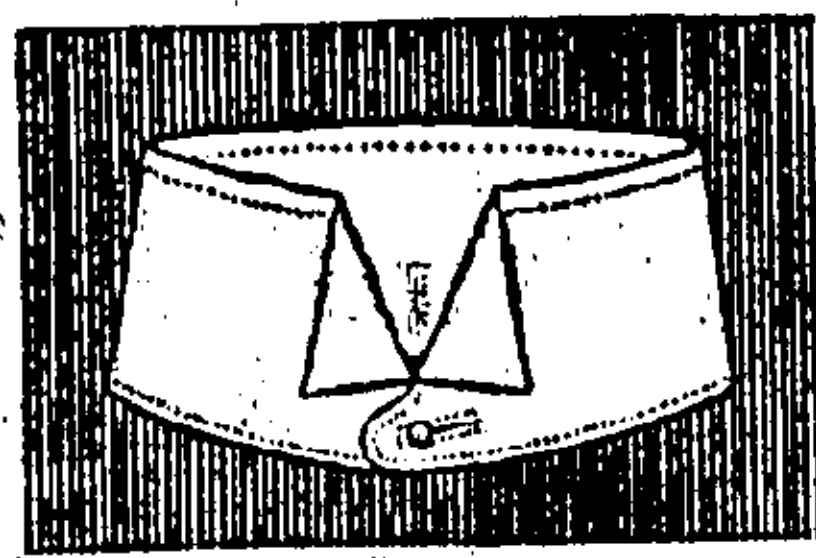
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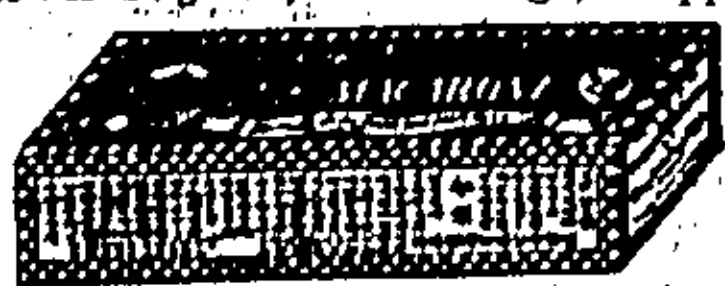
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HOW DREADNOUGHTS CAME INTO BEING.

LORD FISHER'S VIEW ON HIS
TURBINE ENGINE.

In the course of an article on the Navy
in the Times Lord Fisher says:
Shakespeare is right (he always is)
when he says—

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to
fortune.

When I went to China (just a misadventure,
and about four feet nothing) I was,
by a kindly Providence, after serving
under the two cruellest officers in the
Navy (one was tried for cruelty), sent
with a saucy captain whom the sailors
profanely called "Our Heavenly Father."
He taught me how to predict eclipses, and
he lent me money, for my father, a most
gallant gentleman, had so habitually
showered his last crust with necessities
that there was no crust left for me.
Adversity, being the school of prosperity,
led me to consider the heavenly
bodies with such assiduity as caused me
to become the Senior Wrangler of the
Navy in 1861. Like a snowball (for
success breeds success) I rolled on, occupying
in turn and in rapid gradation
almost every single big appointment in
the Navy. So it came about that when,
on Trafalgar Day, 1804, I was appointed
First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and
breakfasted alone with King Edward at
Buckingham Palace, though I had entered
the Navy penniless, friendless, and
forlorn, I was equipped with knowledge
and power sufficient to say to anyone who
obstructed me: "You be damned," and he
was damned.

Knowledge is power. When you have
been a kitchenmaid no one can silly you
as to how to boil potatoes. So I was able
to introduce the wonderful turbine engine,
knock out the old type of boiler, and
put the fire where the water used to be,
so that a ship could get up steam in 20
minutes instead of taking five and a-half
hours, make an 18-in. gun that easily
fired across the English Channel, double
the speed of fighting ships, and clear out
19 millions sterling of parasites, anti-
matters and inanimates.

First, I felt certain that democracy
was required in the Navy. The
motive power had been sails aloft, it was
now machinery; those who controlled the
sails had not stooped to put their fingers
and the real masters of the Navy were the
despised engineers, whose machines were
not aware to the other mummies.
This entailed an entirely new system of
naval education. I was virtuously at-
tacked for selecting a few cadets as con-
sultants, and much outcry came along
for new arrangements which cleared out
fossils and gave us what we had in occu-
pation. It was not apparent to General
Grosche that it was these selected young
men who would command our fleets and
battle "cruisers" in the coming war.
Physical endurance alone necessitated the
fact that those who were going to do the
fighting must be the idealists of a new
battle. For, as in the opening scene of
the play, the sailors in 1900 were still
poisoning the brasswork. They did not
hit the target. There were two thousand
more miles than just! Lastly, the night-
ingales were the emanations of the past
—museums of guns and samples of built.
Money was being squandered on keeping
ships in commission in peace-time when
in war-time could neither fight nor run
away. And so the Dreadnought was
born, and she paralysed antiquity
amongst all the nations of the world
for 15 months.

The damned thing was so different.
One result was that we had two thousand
more hits than misses. The system of
nuclear crews and the collection of the
scattered Navy into the big Fleet on
its own fighting ground, the North Sea,
were other leading features of the great
reform.

Besides the Dreadnoughts, or "Old
Testament ships," there were the real
genies—the battle cruisers, or "New Testa-
ment ships," that sent Admiral von Spee
to the bottom, and all his fleet. With
regard to the guns of these battle cruisers,
we practised a low form of cunning.
We put them down in the manufacturers'
books to the Sultan of Turkey; and Abdul
Hamid being the champion liar of his
time, the more he denied it, the more
sure the Germans were that he was lying
when they broke open the secret archives.
Also, the Germans made some wrong plans
when I had purposely left out on my
table at the Admiralty, and wasted £250
on a job. I congratulated the German
Naval Attaché on the Duke of York's
Steps next morning, and said to him,
"You could have had them for nothing."
Our policy was: Have a big prepon-
derance of speed over your enemy so that
you can choose your own distance for fight-
ing; the next, the very biggest possible
gun (a 20-in. gun would have been in
the incomparable had I remained at the
Admiralty), and so you hit the enemy when
he can't reach you, and, therefore, all his
guns might as well be only pea-shooters.
Consequently, the Invincible, with her
greatly superior "speed" and her greatly
bigger guns, sent Admiral von Spee to
the bottom in his Behaimhorst without
having one single man killed or wounded
on board the British ship. That's war.

It's not my task (nor to my taste) to
criticise the tactics of the Jutland battle.
The fact remains that in spite of miser-
able ineptitude the Navy won the war.
The blockade won the war; timorously
won it, but yet it won it, though masses
of war material were permitted to pass
through because of fear of neutrals. One
ship alone with 6,000 tons of copper rot-
ted the German shells to massed our men
(each shell requiring but a few ounces).
Still, as someone wrote to me, "God
ordered it, had the war finished sooner
should we now have 15 Republics instead
of only two?"

COUNT DE LAUTREC SENT TO PRISON FOR FORGERY.

SCENE IN THE SHANGHAI MIXED
COURT.

Count de Lautrec de Toulouse de
Savine who was hustled out of Hongkong
a few months back by the Police created
a most unusual scene at the Mixed Court,
Shanghai, on November 18th, when being
tried on charges of forgery. It was
alleged against the defendant that he had
forged the signature of Mr. A. Helm,
Consul-General for Russia at Yokohama,
the seal of the Russian Consul-General in
Shanghai, and the seal of the Superinten-
dent of Police at Harbin.

Evidence was given for the prosecution
of the arrest of the defendant and the dis-
covery amongst his papers of documents
bearing the seals, which were stated to
be forgeries, and also three wooden chops
cut in imitation of the seals. It was also
stated that the defendant had opened a
banking account with the Russian Post
Office at Peking with RbIs. 600. Of this
sum he had drawn out RbIs. 500 and it
was alleged that he had subsequently
altered the balance of RbIs. 500 to
RbIs. 5,000 and had forged what pur-
ported to be the postmaster's signature
against the entry.

The accused, who entered a general
denial to the charges of forgery, asserted
that the chops and the documents must
have been put in his belongings after he
was arrested, while with regard to the
bank account he described the whole thing
as a "phantasy." He admitted making the
alteration but urged that he had com-
mitted no offence in connexion therewith
as he had never attempted to make use
of the altered book.

At the same time he made complaints
that he had had no facilities for engaging
a lawyer and had not been able to send
letters out of the goal infirmary where he
had been placed owing to ill health.

The Court, however, pointed out that
he had in fact sent two letters to Mr. V.
Grosche, Russian Consul-General, asking
to be pardoned.

The defendant thereupon asked for the
case to be adjourned in order that he
might instruct a lawyer in his own
defence, but it was pointed out that he
had already had 18 days in which to do
that, and the Court proceeded to consider
its judgment.

While this was being done the defendant
made repeated attempts to get the Court
to grant an adjournment, but finding this
of no avail sat quietly for a little while,
until he was noticed rubbing his side
with his hand.

Rising from his seat at the lawyers'
table accused said: "I am sick, I want an
adjournment," but no notice being taken
of this, he began to shout that he was
sick and commenced to sob audibly.

He then attempted to leave the Court
and brushed past one officer who was
seated at the same table but was stopped
by others who endeavoured to put him
back in his place. Defendant all the
while kept shouting "I am sick and
made so much noise that eventually the
police officers had to remove him from the
Court, though his cries still came into
Court from an adjacent room.

In his absence, the Court found the
accused guilty and sentenced him to 15
months imprisonment, and ordered all
the documents and the chops to be handed
over to the Russian Consul-General
together with his military decorations.

An attempt was then made to bring the
accused back into Court to hear his sen-
tence, but he continued to make so much
noise, shouting both in English and
Russian and refusing to walk, so that the
officers had practically to carry him, that
he got no further than the first seat in
the public portion of the Court. It being
impossible to get the defendant to pay
any attention to what the Court said, an
officer was told to inform him of the sen-
tence after which he was removed to the
police automobile, protesting all the way.

N.Y. Daily News.

COMPANY MEETING.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.
THE FUSION WITH THE "UNION."

The 16th ordinary general meeting of
shareholders was held at the Company's
offices, on November 18th.

Mr. W. P. Lamb, the Chairman, said:
Your attention has been drawn from time
to time to the great increase in expenses
as a result of the high cost of living in
every part of the world. During the war
the situation was met by the payment of
a special bonus to the staff, but now that
pre-war conditions are not likely to re-
turn, temporary allocation no longer
meets the case and salaries have had to
be increased. Logically, rates of pre-
mium should increase to meet the extra
expenses, but I am afraid the market
generally will not realize this until it has
been brought home in a more unpleasant
way. Those who have had a long experi-
ence of underwriting know that in pre-
war times the percentage of underwrit-
ing profit over a series of years does not
justify any great increase in expenses.

It was felt by your Directors that the
most practical way to meet the changed
conditions and keen competition would be
to participate in the present-day move-
ment for consolidating insurance or-
ganizations.

As you know an opportunity offered
itself to put this principle into practice
in April last, when the Directors of the
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.,
approached this Board with an offer to
give in exchange for one "North China"
share, one share and a half in the
"Society," plus \$5 in cash. The offer
was of such a nature that your Directors
felt no hesitation in entering into a pro-
visional agreement to accept it subject to
your approval. Since then shareholders
representing a large majority of shares
have given their assent to the scheme and
there are no dissenting shareholders.
Owing to the proprietorship of this Com-
pany being scattered over different parts
of the world, there is difficulty in obtain-
ing replies promptly from all the share-
holders, but it is confidently expected that
by March 31st next, the final date which
the "Union" have fixed for the accept-
ance of their offer, the balance of the
replies will have been received.

Extraordinary general meetings have
been held in order to bring the Company's
Articles of Association into line to enable
the scheme to be put through, and formal
approval of the scheme has been given by
all "Union" shareholders. Exchange of
shares can now take place and you will
shortly receive circulars in this connexion.
The fusion of interests has been carried
out in the most friendly spirit, both Com-
panies being quite satisfied with the
advantages which must accrue to their
respective shareholders.

The "North China" will continue as a
separate Company with its head office in
Shanghai, where our annual meetings
will be held as heretofore.

Turning now to the financial advan-
tages of the fusion, the "Union" shares
which you will receive in exchange for
your holding in the "North China"
(taking the last "Union" dividend,
exclusive of bonus dividend, as a basis)
are expected to return you 5 per cent
on a market value of say £60 (i.e., 11
shares at £40 per share). Instead of the
present "North China" dividend which
returns 5 per cent on £30 (market value
immediately before the signing of the
provisional agreement) you can, includ-
ing the return on £5 cash, confidently
expect to receive 5 per cent on £65. You
will thus receive a full return on the
value of a "North China" share, which
hitherto has not been possible owing to
the absolute necessity of building up the
Company's reserves instead of paying out
bigger dividends. This will give you
some idea of the immediate financial
advantage to our shareholders resulting
from the fusion of interests.

You will be glad to know that the
question of the "North China" staff has
been dealt with in a broad and liberal
spirit, and the valuable asset we possess
in our staff has been preserved for the
benefit of the combined interests.

The dividend which we are recom-
mending to be paid now will be in the nature
of a special dividend. By next spring
you will have already exchanged your
"North China" shares for "Union"
shares, and you will therefore participate
in whatever final dividend the "Union"
declares on account of the year 1919.

It was decided that a second interim
dividend of 10 per cent, on the paid-up
capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent, upon
contributory marine premiums be dis-
tributed both payable at the exchange of
6/7 1/2 per cent; i.e., 30,000 written off pro-
mises; and the balance to be carried for-
ward.

Messrs. Lamb, Bain, Dalgleish,
Disselhoff, Binder and Argent were re-
elected directors of the company, at a
remuneration of £15,000 per annum.

The directors were authorized to pay
to the company's staff a bonus not exceed-
ing 20 per cent on their salaries for the
past year.

ITALIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Rome, October 24th.
Monsignor Menicatti, the apostolic
vicar in Northern Honan, has written a
report to the congregation for propa-
ganda, complaining that there is a lack
of means for the Catholic Mission, say-
ing that the funds for the latter have at
their disposal for proselytising a hundred
times as much as the Catholics. He says
that the Protestants have also colleges,
universities and superior schools while the
Catholic Missions only teach among the
lowest and poorest classes. It being im-
possible that Confucianism shall be the
religion of the State, Monsignor Menicatti
predicts that China will declare for
Protestantism, as the banks, law courts,
commercial houses and the government in-
officials keep all the most important posts
which are taken by prominent Chinese
who are, in the majority, Protestants.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK IN SHANGHAI.

SCHEMES FOR THE FUTURE.
HARD LOT OF THE RETURNED
SOLDIER.

At a meeting held at Shanghai on
November 17th under the presidency
of Sir Havilland de Saumarez
it was decided to continue the British
Women's Work Association as a War
Memorial. Owing to the stock of
materials and the funds having been
exhausted it was agreed to suspend the
work for Siberia, but to invite subscrip-
tions for the purpose of enabling the
Association to send supplies to assist the
refugees during the coming winter.

The following resolution was then sub-
mitted to the meeting:—That the fol-
lowing work be undertaken by the
British Women's Work Association: act-
ing in close co-operation with the United
Services Association, it provide for those
who have served in the war with the
Forces of the Crown or in the Mercantile
Marine certain of the facilities which
already exist for them in England, viz.:
a free bed for men in case of illness, a
free bed for women in case of illness, and
some means by which holidays (such being
a substitute for admission to a military
convalescent home in England) may be
provided. These facilities shall be pro-
vided by the committee in the manner
most suited to meet local conditions.

Major Hilton Johnson, speaking in
support of this, mentioned that in the
comparatively short time since the signing
of the Armistice, the United Services
Association had been called upon to help
about 100 cases of real distress among the
400 or 500 men who had returned from
the war. He referred to this fact in
order to dispel any idea there might be
that the ex-members of the Services had
returned to Shanghai to find themselves
received with open arms into a land flow-
ing with milk and honey. Things were
very much otherwise. They had now
amongst them in Shanghai men who had
given up everything five years ago, heroes
in the truest sense of the word, who had
lived in close contact with mud and blood,
who had faced death day after day and
week after week on land and water and
in the air and beneath the sea, death in
every form that modern ingenuity could
 devise; and in so doing had enabled those
who remained, in common with millions
of other Britons all over the world, to
live in peace secure from alien subjec-
tion. And these men were perhaps hardly
ever recognized as they passed in the
streets. They were quite unremarkable,
and seldom spoke of their exploits. Their
mantle of heroism, if they ever had one,
soon fell from them.

Disillusionment, if they ever had any
illusions, greeted them very soon after
demobilization, and back once again in
civilian clothes they were up against the
hard facts of life. How hard these facts
might be, even at Home, they knew from
the evidence recently given by Field-
Marshal Lord Haig before a committee
on pensions in which he cited instances
of distinguished ex-officers tramping the
streets of London destitute and unable to
find work. How hard the same facts
might be in Shanghai was well known to
himself and other members of the Com-
mittee of the United Services Association.
He could assure them that so far as
could be judged from present indications
there would be for a long time to come
a considerable number of ex-service men
in Shanghai to whom such a scheme as
the one proposed would be of the greatest
possible use.

Major Manners also warmly supported
the project.

It was also proposed and seconded
that the B.W.W.A. collect funds for
the building of a residential club for
wage-earning women in Shanghai, and
that members of the B.W.W.A. make it
their permanent care to see that the said
residential club is kept well equipped and
ordered.

Both resolutions were referred to the
Committee.

Lady de Saumarez was presented with
an illuminated address expressing ap-
preciation of her work as President of the
Association, and with a diamond and
sapphire ring.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

St. Dunstan's,
Hanover Gate,
Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
October 13th, 1919.

Sir,—Many thanks for your letter
concerning the welcome donation of
£4.01 towards our funds, on behalf of
two readers of the *Hongkong Daily
Press*, for which an official receipt is en-
closed.

I hope it will be possible for you to
convey to these kindly donors, an expres-
sion of very sincere and cordial thanks,
on behalf of the gallant men who will
benefit by such practical interests in their
welfare.—Yours faithfully,

E. M. C. BAILEY

(Secretary).

The Editor,
"Hongkong Daily Press."

ROLLING-PIN AS AN ARGUMENT.

A baker and a waiter at a Chinese
restaurant quarrelled over the distribu-
tion of work, and the baker struck the
waiter a blow on the head with a rolling-
pin. The two were charged at the Magis-
tracy, yesterday, with fighting and were
bound over in the sum of \$50 each to
be of good behaviour for six months.

MUCH-SOLD GIRL.

A STORY WHICH WAS NOT BELIEVED.

The case against a Chinese woman of harbouring a girl for improper purposes has been withdrawn.

At the first hearing at the Magistracy, a fortnight ago, the girl stated that she left Canton and came to Hongkong to see her sister, who had not sent her mother the usual remittance. When she landed on the wharf she was met by the defendant, who asked her whether she was going. Upon being told, the woman stated that the girl's sister was staying with her. The girl accompanied the woman to a house in Queen's Road East and here, it was alleged, the woman asked her to lead a loose life, tempting her with offers of jewellery and money. When the girl refused, she was imprisoned in the kitchen. She managed to escape and reported the matter to the Police.

When the case was called, yesterday, Mr. S. E. McKelvey, of the Chinese Secretariat, announced that he wished to withdraw the charge as he did not believe the girl's story. She evidently did not get into the woman's hands in the way she had stated. Her past history had been investigated and it was discovered that she had been sold several times.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, for the defence, said he understood that the prosecution could find nothing against his client but that certain proceedings for her deportation were pending, and he wished it noted that the Chinese Secretariat had stated that they did not believe the girl. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

THE GOLD-LEAF SENSATION.
CONFESSION BY A CHINESE CLERK.

The mysterious disappearance of gold-leaf worth \$100,000, belonging to a Chinese firm in Wing Lok Street, has now been solved, the clerk of the firm, who was sent to Canton to sell the gold-leaf, having confessed that he misappropriated the proceeds of the sale.

On his return from Canton, the clerk tried at first to make out that the gold-leaf had been stolen from his room in Hongkong, and later on he made a statement to the Police that some one in the train to Canton had taken the bag containing the gold-leaf and left another in exchange. The clerk was then told to go to Canton and report his loss to the authorities there.

At Canton the man was unable to substantiate his story, and ended by making a clean breast of the affair. A part of the value of the gold-leaf has been recovered from him, and the deficit has been made up by the proceeds of the sale of his personal property, which the Canton Police confiscated.

LUCKY WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

A Chinese woman, living in Wanchai, was the fortunate winner of \$700 from a "Chinese lottery." Some members of a club heard of it and asked the woman to join them. She refused, and they sent two representatives to see her. These men asked for \$15 as the first year's subscription to the club. The woman repeated that she had no intention of joining the club, whereupon the men threatened to do her bodily harm. In fear of her life she gave them \$15, and then reported the matter to the Police. The men were arrested, and at the Magistracy, yesterday, they were charged with demanding money by menaces.

The defendants stated that they knew the woman's husband very well and, meeting him one day, they asked for a loan. He took them to the house and gave them \$15, for which they gave him an unsigned receipt. The woman's husband was an opium-smoker and a gambler.

This the woman denied, adding that her husband did not know the men.

BRASS CONCEALED IN CAP AND SHOES.

A Chinese operative of the Naval Yard was charged with stealing a quantity of brass from the yard.

Inspector Kent said that defendant was searched while leaving the yard and the brass was found concealed in his cap and shoes. Defendant was working on the *Kent*, which was being demolished.

Defendant confessed that he wanted to use the brass for repairing the front door of his house, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

ASSAULTING A CHINESE CONSTABLE.

EVADING LAWFUL ARREST.

A Chinese was fined \$3 for gambling by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, on Saturday morning. The man asked permission to go to a friend's house to procure the money. He was allowed to do so, escorted by a constable. The man went to a house in Possession Street, and then called to his friends to assist him in assaulting the constable. Several men responded and the gambler made off. The constable followed him, blowing his whistle. After a long chase, in which a crowd of people took part, the gambler was re-arrested.

When charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assaulting the constable and with evading arrest, the defendant denied the offences. He complained that the constable did not allow him to get the money for the fine. He had witnesses to prove this.

Three women sitting in Court, were pointed out, but they disappeared immediately.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$10 for assaulting the constable. He was discharged on the second count.

BREAKING INTO A GODOWN.

LARGE QUANTITY OF SUGAR STOLEN.

Messrs. Suzuki & Co.'s godown at No. 16, Praya East was broken into by thieves on Sunday morning and seventeen bags of sugar, which were stored there, were stolen. A Chinese, arrested in connection with the offence, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Inspector Kent said that the lock on the front door of the godown was broken open by five men who removed the seventeen bags of sugar and took them to a sampan anchored off the Praya. Four of the men then got into the sampan and were waiting for the defendant, who was trying to lock up the door. An Indian constable, who was patrolling the district, noticed defendant and went up to him. The defendant took to his heels, but the constable gave chase and arrested him. Defendant's accomplices managed to escape.

Defendant denied the charge, saying he was going to a tea-shop on the Praya when he was arrested.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

YING WA COLLEGE CASE.

CHARGE OF LARCENY WITHDRAWN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese who had been educated in the Ying Wa College was charged with stealing several small articles from the institution and with being found on the College premises at night.

Inspector Macdonald said that the complainant, who was also a student in the College, did not want to prosecute. Mr. Hughes, the Headmaster, also, was against it, and the Police had no objection to the case being withdrawn. Several articles were missed from the College and, in consequence, a close watch was kept. The missing articles were afterwards returned.

Mr. Hutchison agreed to the case being withdrawn.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RESULTS OF DRAW FOR GRIFFINS.

Another batch of seventeen subscription griffins arrived in the Colony on Sunday by the *Kuanyang* for the Hongkong Jockey Club. The ponies were in good condition and were favourably commented on. There were drawn for at the Jockey Club stables, yesterday evening, with the following results:—

Pony	No.	Owner	Drawn by
1.—Grey	Mr. A. M. I. Soares	Mr. A. M. I. Soares	
2.—Black	Mr. C. H. Hay	Mr. C. H. Hay	
3.—Bay	Mr. B. D. F. Beith	Mr. B. D. F. Beith	
4.—Black	Messrs. Dowling & Sandes	Messrs. Dowling & Sandes	
5.—Grey	Mr. Dynasty	Mr. Dynasty	
6.—Grey	Mr. H. Stephens	Mr. H. Stephens	
7.—Bay	Sir Ellis Kadoorie	Sir Ellis Kadoorie	
8.—Grey	Mr. A. Ritchie	Mr. A. Ritchie	
9.—Chestnut	Mr. W. G. Pirie	Mr. W. G. Pirie	
10.—Dun	Messrs. Hall & Shaw	Messrs. Hall & Shaw	
11.—Grey	Mr. J. Bell-Irving	Mr. J. Bell-Irving	
12.—Black	Tiffin Kengsi	Tiffin Kengsi	
13.—Black	Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza	Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza	
14.—Grey	Sir Paul Chater	Sir Paul Chater	
15.—Black	Mr. H. Humphreys	Mr. H. Humphreys	
16.—Grey	Mr. H. P. White	Mr. H. P. White	
17.—Chestnut	Mr. R. M. Dyer	Mr. R. M. Dyer	

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The second championship event of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was sailed on Saturday in a moderate E.S.E. breeze, which became light at about 4 p.m.

The Handicap class sailed course "No. 8 (Lyemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), and Lyemun Beacon (S): distance, 9.2 miles). They got away to an even start but were some 15 to 20 seconds late at the line. *Dione* led, with *Jessica* to windward. At the Beacon the order was *Dione*, *Rolla*, *Jessica*, *Dorothea*, and *Colleen*. *Dione* slightly increased her lead in the run down to Kowloon Rock, but with the wind becoming lighter the 34 footers were able to hold their own and *Dorothea*, being well sailed, had little difficulty in saving her time and secured her second win.

The other classes competed over course No. 4 (Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P): distance, 5.5 miles). The *Ones* Designs made a better start, the *Halegon*, which was first over the line, was a good deal to leeward of *Daphne*, with *Silva* in the windward position. *Bonita* did not start. The class held one tack to the Kowloon shore, sailing very evenly. *Ailva* was first round the Beacon, followed by *Daphne* and *Halegon*. This order was maintained on the run to Cust Rock, where *Ailva* held a lead of 20secs. over *Daphne*, which was 30secs. in front of *Halegon*. On flattening their sheets and standing over towards the Kowloon shore the same order was maintained till *Daphne*'s helmsman, the club's Commodore, adjusting the trim of his boat, caused her to point higher and passed *Ailva*, which encountered more tide on the port tack. He rounded Channel Rocks with a lead of a minute and, setting his spinnaker smartly, was able to increase his lead slightly on the run home.

The Hayward Heys class got off to a good start with the exception of *Owl*, which was late in arriving at the flag-house and two minutes behind the gun at the line. *Dawn* was in the windward berth but slightly behind *Ursula*, which was followed by *Sirius*. *Sirius* went to the Hongkong shore and, not finding the wind, was considerably behind at the Beacon. *Ursula*, pointing higher than *Dawn*, was able to round with a two minutes' lead. Helmsmen should remember that a boat running free must keep clear of any other competitor, be he on the port or starboard tack. *Ursula* held her lead on the run down to Cust Rock, and when the wind lightened, further increased it, winning by a fair margin. *Sirius* made up considerably on *Dawn* whilst going to Channel Rocks, and, through *Dawn* leaving too much water at the mark, was able to get a windward position and round one length in front. This lead she slightly increased on the run home.

The Gael class got off to a fair start with *Gael* in the windward berth to *Joan*, *Thecla*, and *Tonnette*. The best to the first mark produced even sailing, and *Gael*, despite her sail setting badly at the line, was first round the Beacon and held her lead to the Cust Lock. On setting course for Channel Rocks *Tonnette*, pointing higher than *Gael*, succeeded in passing her, as, also, did *Joan*. *Thecla* experienced trouble with her peak halyard and lost some time.

Tonnette won comfortably from *Joan*, which successfully gave time to *Gael*.

The first event of the Cruiser championship will have to be re-sailed, no yacht completing the course within the time limit. Results:—

Yachts	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
<i>Dione</i> ...	Scr.	4:34.48	4:34.48
<i>Bella</i> ...	Scr.	4:36.28	4:36.28
<i>Jessica</i> ...	1:32	4:43.31	4:46.59
<i>Dorothea</i> ...	6:08	4:38.09	4:31.58
<i>Colleen</i> ...	6:54	4:52.49	4:45.54
<i>Diana</i> ...	6:58	D.N.S.	—
<i>Ayesha</i> ...	6:58	D.N.S.	—

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) <i>Dorothea</i> ...	8	15
(2) <i>Dione</i> ...	6	11
(3) <i>Rolla</i> ...	4	8
(4) <i>Colleen</i> ...	3	6
(5) <i>Jessica</i> ...	—	—
<i>Diana</i> ...	—	—
<i>Ayesha</i> ...	—	—

Yachts	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
<i>Ailva</i> ...	Scr.	4:44.55	4:45.37
<i>Bonita</i> ...	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
<i>Daphne</i> ...	Scr.	4:42.25	4:42.25
<i>Halegon</i> ...	Scr.	4:43.41	4:43.41

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) <i>Daphne</i> ...	8	9
(2) <i>Halegon</i> ...	6	5
(3) <i>Ailva</i> ...	4	1
(4) <i>Bonita</i> ...	—	—

Yachts	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
<i>Sirius</i> ...	Scr.	5:03.33	5:03.33
<i>Ursula</i> ...	Overs 13	4:51.22	4:52.04
<i>Dawn</i> ...	Scr.	5:02.52	5:02.52
<i>Liza</i> ...	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
<i>Owl</i> ...	Scr.	D.N.F.	—

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) <i>Ursula</i> ...	8	12
(2) <i>Sirius</i> ...	4	6
(3) <i>Dawn</i> ...	3	3
<i>Liza</i> ...	—	—
<i>Owl</i> ...	—	—

Yachts	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
<i>Gael</i> ...	Scr.	5:13.05	5:13.05
<i>Tonnette</i> ...	Scr.	5:12.35	5:12.35
<i>Joan</i> ...	Overs 12	5:13.33	5:17.10
<i>Thecla</i> ...	Scr.	5:20.47	5:20.47
<i>Astoria</i> ...	2:07	D.N.S.	—
<i>Dorothea</i> ...	2:07	D.N.S.	—

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) <i>Tonnette</i> ...	8	12
(2) <i>Joan</i> ...	6	12
(3) <i>Gael</i> ...	4	8
(4) <i>Thecla</i> ...	3	3
<i>Astoria</i> ...	—	—
<i>Dorothea</i> ...	—	—

CLUB DE RECREIO WALKING MATCH.

The first of a series of sporting events arranged by the sports section of the Club de Recreio was held yesterday, when twenty competitors faced the starter for a walking match. The route was from the Club de Recreio along Nathan Road into Coronation Road then by the first turning to Kowloon City Road. The homeward route was along Kowloon City Road, Chatham Road, Jordan Road, and, finally, along Nathan Road to Club de Recreio, the total distance being about five miles.

The competitors started off at 9.30 a.m. with F. A. Machado taking the lead up to Coronation Road, where he was overtaken by Alf. Sousa, fast followed by S. E. Carvalho. Sousa, walking a quick short step, soon had matters all his own way and had a lead of several hundred yards from the others almost throughout the entire outward course. The positions when the Kowloon City Road was reached were:—Alf. Sousa, S. E. Carvalho, T. A. Carvalho, J. Lima, A. E. Sousa and H. Prata. The race for home was marked by much excitement. Lima, the fourth man, who was keeping a steady pace, overhauled the third and second men before the Cement works were reached, and, following up the trail of Sousa, he eventually passed him at the junction of Gascoigne and Chatham Roads. Prata made a good effort to win, but could not overtake Lima who finished first.

The results were:—

1st, J. Lima—time, 52min., 35secs.
2nd, H. Prata—time, 52min., 35secs.
3rd, S. E. Carvalho—time, 53min., 19secs.
4th, Alf. Sousa—time, 53min., 34secs.
5th, A. E. Sousa—time, 54min., 17secs.
Team "B"—M. J. Ruff, 12; H. Prata, 2; F. Machado, 10; L. M. Xavier, 13. Total 37.
Team "C"—S. E. Carvalho, 3; Alf. Sousa, 4; F. Prata, 20; R. Luz, 16. Total 43.
Team "D"—W. F. Gardner, 17; T. A. Carvalho, 7; A. E. Sousa, 5; J. M. Rozario, 18. Total 47.
Team "E"—J. Britto, 10; L. Xavier, 9; E. Sousa, 11; J. Lima, 1. Total 40.

The first prize was presented by Mr. J. M. Alves and the team prize by Mr. J. A. V. Ribeiro, Mrs. E. V. M. R. de Souza gave away the prizes.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

THE HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for the St. Andrew's Gymkhana on Saturday next:—

"A" CLASS 1 MILE:—Red Ensign, 163 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 156 lbs.; Malcolm, 152 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 151 lbs.; Swallow, 150 lbs.; Lovejoy, 147 lbs.; and Alexander, 146 lbs.

"B" CLASS 1 MILE:—Ringwood, 158 lbs.; Maybe, 153 lbs.; Snuffbox, 149 lbs.; Rheostat, 147 lbs.; White Fang, 147 lbs.; Dalesman, 147 lbs.; Tonic, 145 lbs.; and Morning Star, 145 lbs.

ONE AND QUARTER MILE HANDICAP:—Red Ensign, 163 lbs.; Paper Money, 158 lbs.; Malcolm, 152 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 151 lbs.; Lovejoy, 147 lbs.; and Snuffbox, 145 lbs.

DISTANCE HANDICAP 1 MILE:—Leander, scratch; White Chalk, 5 yards; Rheostat, 10 yards; White Fang, 10 yards; Gray Boy, 20 yards; Cherub, 25 yards; and Variety, 30 yards.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD HANDICAP.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. J. H. Oxberry, the handicapping and draw for the above has been postponed until tomorrow. There are now 37 entries.

SELECT YOUR COLD WEATHER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY AT

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	Directorate	"
A1025	Washington Grays	"
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	Spirit of Liberty	"
	American Peace	"
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KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS.

GLOVES, SOCKS, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG POLICE.

THE HONGKONG POLICE VICTORY BALL will be held at the City Hall on FRIDAY, December 19th, 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 P.M.
W. K. HENDERSON, SGT.
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Police Station,
Hong Kong [1563]

TO SUB-LET.

NO. 4, HART AVENUE, Kowloon,
3 ROOMS.
Apply to—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office
1564

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

On SATURDAY, (NOVEMBER 29th, and the following day), Commencing each day at 10 A.M.
LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S FROCKS, TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOYS' TUNIC AND SWEATER SUITS, AND TRUSSERS.
In a large variety of styles.
"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!
Children's Stalls of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls, etc. Sweets and Confectionery of every description.
Hong Kong, November 25th, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Nov. 25th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. A. DINE, MATHURON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hong Kong, November 24th, 1919. [1565]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Nov. 25th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 1st, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Dec. 15th, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
Hong Kong, November 24th, 1919. [1568]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEER.A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2321.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Consignor, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), November 25th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Rooms,
A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Very best quality Blue Woollen Serge in very good condition, 7 or 8 yds. lengths. 200 lbs. Jellatine.
275 gross American Pencils.
10 cases Life Guard Milk.
100 cases Laundry Bar Soap.
8 doz. Bovril in good condition.
8 doz. Lea and Perrins Sauce in good condition.
6 doz. Cashmere Bouquet in good condition.
8 doz. Van Houten's Cocoa in good condition.
12 pieces Bacon.
A quantity of 4 trees Stands, Pickle Stands, Vases, Ornaments, Plates, etc.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hong Kong, November 22nd, 1919.

AUCTIONS

G. HUGHES & H. HOUGH.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General.
Produce Brokers

At their Sales Rooms

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

November 25th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Cards and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture comprising Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes Dressing Tables, Washstands &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.

Also
One Piano, Two Rickshaws, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

At their Sales Rooms

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

November 25th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A few Lots of

Double hemstitched Sheets, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Face Towels, Bath Towels, Embroidered Bedspreads and Table Covers.

Also

One Wardrobe Trunk, Bellow Valises and Suit Cases, and Two Prismatic Binoculars. (All are New Goods).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

G. HUGHES & H. HOUGH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE MARSHAL, THE PRIZE COURT, to sell by Public Auction,
On THURSDAY,
November 27th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at The Police Pier, Yau Ma Tei,
The Steam Launch
"BLACKHEAD."

Built at Cosmopolitan Dock, 1907.
Length 22 feet.
Beam 10 feet.
Depth 6 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Compound Surface Con-

dening.

BOILER—Diameter 4 feet 9 inches x 5 feet 6 inches.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hong Kong, November 20th, 1919. [1561]

G. HUGHES & H. HOUGH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CHOW LAND at Wanchai Gap Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.
1. 1/2 Acres.	1. 1/2 Acres.	1. 1/2 Acres.	1. 1/2 Acres.	1. 1/2 Acres.	1. 1/2 Acres.
2. 1/2 Acres.	2. 1/2 Acres.	2. 1/2 Acres.	2. 1/2 Acres.	2. 1/2 Acres.	2. 1/2 Acres.
3. 1/2 Acres.	3. 1/2 Acres.	3. 1/2 Acres.	3. 1/2 Acres.	3. 1/2 Acres.	3. 1/2 Acres.
4. 1/2 Acres.	4. 1/2 Acres.	4. 1/2 Acres.	4. 1/2 Acres.	4. 1/2 Acres.	4. 1/2 Acres.
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1st Class Hotel.

No. 6, Hau Fung Lane.

[1561]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SEVENTEEN "Shanghai Horse Bazaar" Subscription Grindis are due to arrive in the Colony on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, and will be drawn for at the Jockey Club Stables at 2 P.M. the following day. The list of subscribers to the above will therefore be closed immediately before the drawing takes place, and not on NOVEMBER 30th, as previously advertised.
By Order,
G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hong Kong, November 21st, 1919. [1554]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ST. ANDREWS MEETING

in aid of

THE DEVANATED VILLAGES OF FRANCE

and

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1919.

at 2.30 P.M.

ENTRANCE \$1.00

IT IS HOPED that Members of the Jockey and Gymkhana Clubs will purchase Tickets and not avail themselves of their Season Tickets.

H. B. L. DOWRIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, November 22nd, 1919. [1560]

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, Mr. R. RODENFOSER, Acting Agent of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES will take charge of the Hongkong Agency.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent.

Hong Kong, November 22nd, 1919. [1558]

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date, without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.
FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

1495

MOTOR SCHOONER "WERGELAND."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above SCHOONER as she lies in damaged condition in Shimonsaki Harbour. For particulars apply to Wuri Shokwai, Shimonsaki, Hong Kong, November 17th, 1919 [1557]

LOST.

A Dark Brindle Bull Pup Bitch. Finder will be rewarded. Box No. 1474.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1474]

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.
A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yau Ma Tei.
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TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
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FOR SALE.

PROFESSIONAL MOTION PICTURE CAMERA complete.
Apply to—
ROOM 89,
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
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FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PARK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
1255

FOR SALE.

TRY JAPANESE CHOW.
Sakiyaki Torinabe Chiri Yosenabe
Tenura Kakimochi
Just the season and best cooking
BOTEL CHITOSE
1st Class Hotel.
No. 6, Hau Fung Lane.
[1561]

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Queen's—Selected—Princess—

Bondair—Exquisite—Opera and

other varieties.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

15

MARRIAGES.

COULTAS—LYOYD.—In London, on October 10th, W. W. COULTAS, H.M. Consulate-General, Bangkok, son of Rev. G. W. Coultas, Hong Kong, to Joya, only daughter of W. F. Lloyd, Bangkok, Siam.

HEALEY—HUGHES.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on November 19th, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. Dean Dean Walker, George ARTHUR, only son of Mrs. M. E. Healey, of Hexham-on-Tyne, and the late Samuel James Healey, to Dorothy CONSTANCE, only daughter of Mrs. A. J. Hughes, of Shanghai.

HEALEY—GIBSON.—At Victoria Wesleyan Church, Maunabo, on September 8th, by the Rev. T. G. James, O.B.E., Director of Education for Monmouthshire, assisted by the Rev. Harry Taylor and the Rev. Ernest Boulton, LEONARD CHARLES HEALEY, of Shanghai, to Elsie MAUDE, elder daughter of Mrs. and the late Captain W. Gibson, Somerset Road, Newport.

LEMAIRE—ASSELIN.—At St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on November 15th, by the Rev. Father Maumus, S.J., L. D. LEMAIRES, second son of the late J. P. Lemaire, of Crocydon, Surrey, to MARY PHILADELPHIA ASSELIN, widow of the late Noel Brazier Asselin and only daughter of the late Carlvet Houston Kempson, late Royal Fusiliers, of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG NOVEMBER 25TH, 1919.

GREATER BRITAIN AND THE LEAGUE.

STRANGE as it may seem, there are many who believe that the League of Nations is going to relieve them of the necessity of "thinking Imperially." There is, of course, no warrant for this belief in the ideas on which the League is based.

When the question of the formation of the League was first mooted, its basic idea was the creation of an organisation for the preservation of peace. Naturally, the means for attaining this end were only vaguely outlined, but at no time during the subsequent discussions was it suggested that the new organisation could undertake the functions of a municipal as well as of an international Council. Yet in the British Empire as well as in France, Italy, and the United

States there is a tendency to invest it with powers which its sponsors have never claimed for it. The opinion is held in some quarters that, with the League in existence, there is no necessity to emphasise the need for Imperial unity.

That not only would that be superfluous but actually mischievous, since it would be likely to arouse suspicion and thereby impede the good work of the Brotherhood of Nations. This view, we think, is based on a misconception. It would be idle to ignore the fact that France demanded some collateral security against the risk of German aggression, which security was furnished by Great Britain and the United States; or that confidence will not be strengthened by the threat of the United States to withdraw their great moral and material support from the League. In the circumstances it would seem but an act of prudence not to neglect any measures for self-defence until the League has had time to prove its practical value; meanwhile, we can best serve its interests by contributing our due share to the force which it must have at its disposal in order to ensure respect for its decisions. The object of Imperial unity, however, is not merely, or even mainly, to strengthen the Empire as a naval and military power. There are many other considerations than that—political, industrial and commercial—that cannot by any stretch of the imagination be supposed to fall within the scope of the League. In President Wilson's words, the League is only a general association of nations formed "under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike." It does not possess any talisman to solve the problems peculiar to the British Empire. Nor can it pretend to undertake the difficult task of moulding the domestic policy of the nations of the world. If it were ill-advised enough to attempt to dictate in regard to their internal affairs, it would create the very conditions for the prevention of which it has been formed. It is extremely improbable that the people in the British Empire, for example, would regard the League as an unmixed blessing if there were any likelihood that it would catechise them about, and direct their actions in regard to, affairs which concern only themselves. In purely domestic problems the League cannot possibly intervene, nor can any nation with any self-respect ask for the League's assistance in solving them.

Such being the case, there can be no conflict between the League and national movements which aim at drawing together more closely in the bonds of amity the members of one family. On the contrary, these national efforts at solidarity are bound to prove a source of strength to the League. Colonel AMERY, in his speech at the Bradford missionary meeting, rightly laid stress upon the fact that "the more we develop the principles of unity and co-operation within the Empire, the better we shall be able to help the League effectively to deal with its problems." Within the Empire we have to create a sense of solidarity which may carry weight, when occasion arises, in the councils of the League. This can only be done by first taking up the problems which concern the relations between the component parts of the Empire. To meet changed conditions the administrative systems of the Empire must be cast in new moulds, due regard being paid to the widely different stages of political development reached by the various peoples under the British flag. Then there are the questions connected with the commercial policy of the Empire, the regulation of emigration, and the improvement of the means of communication waiting to be dealt with from a broad Imperial standpoint. In their solution we have to rely upon ourselves. A united Empire instead of undermining the League will be one of its strongest bulwarks.

The Police Victory Ball takes place at the City Hall on December 19th.

It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Lindsay will be coming from Home shortly as vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

H.E. the Governor will present the Military Medal to Sergt. Hutchins, of the Hongkong Police, at the Central Police-station at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Two cases of diphtheria, previously reported, have not been confirmed on bacteriological analysis. One case (one death) of gastro-enteritis was reported on Saturday.

The trial of the case in which an Indian soldier is indicted for the murder of a comrade has been fixed for Monday next. Mr. F. C. Jenkin is appearing for the defendant.

The *Tatsuno Maru*, the second N.Y.K. steamer to go to Germany, left Hong Kong yesterday en route for Hamburg. She is carrying a cargo of oils, beans and other foodstuffs.

H.M.S. *Cockchafer* and H.M.S. *Glowworm*, which have been serving in North Russian waters, are being paid off at Chatham, preparatory for service in the China Squadron.

Among the 35 fresh languages in which during the war the Scriptures were published by the Bible Society was Wakingfu, a tongue spoken by some 15,000,000 people of the Hakkas race in South China.

The *Triana Montes*, which left Singapore for this port on Tuesday afternoon, carrying the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment, was expected in harbour on Sunday. She has been delayed by rough weather, and is expected to arrive this morning.

There are rumours of an action against the Government of Hong Kong by certain Chinese shippers to recover some of the profits made with the requisitioned ships. These profits the Governor recently announced would be used towards education and housing.

The *Bangkok Times* states that Sir Herbert Dering, K.C.M.G., till recently British Envoy Extraordinary to Siam, is engaged to Mrs. J. B. M. Smith, the widow of the former Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday on the *Empress of Asia* were Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Potter, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. H. J. Geddie, Mr. R. F. Mattingly, Mrs. Biggar, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. S. M. Churn, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodge, and Mr. J. F. Grose.

The Government is still selling the rice recently purchased to meet the rice crisis, which has now happily passed. It is likely that H.E. the Governor will make a full statement in regard to the subject, including the amount of the loss suffered by the public funds, at a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held in the middle of next month.

The American Consul-General has received instructions indicating that the Government in Washington has issued a general enemy trade licence to all owners, masters, or other persons in charge of vessels of American registry authorizing them to transport subjects or citizens of enemy, or ally of enemy nations from one foreign port to another.

The road round the Colony is almost ready for traffic. Mr. T. L. Perkins informed a reporter of the *Daily Press* yesterday that the portion from Tiam Gap to Shaukiwan has just been completed, and all that remains to be done is a stretch of about 600 yards at Stanley Gap. The P.W.D. hope that it will be possible to motor round the Island on New Year's Day.

According to the Conscription Law in force in Japan, infantrymen alone have two years' service, all conscripts for other branches of the army having to serve for three years. The Military authorities have decided to change this system from next year, so that all kinds of soldiers, except cavalrymen, shall have only two years' service. This change will necessarily involve a larger number of conscripts each year, and increased expenditure.

In the Supreme Court, Singapore, on November 11th before the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Woodward, Mr. Hugh Gilmore petitioned for a divorce against his wife Florence Gilmore. The respondent did not appear and was not legally represented. In the course of his evidence the petitioner said that while serving with His Majesty's forces abroad he received certain information, in consequence of which he secured leave from his Commanding Officer and came to Singapore. When he taxed his wife with what he heard, she admitted to him that she had miscondacted herself with three different men. A decree nisi was pronounced.

In addition to H.M.S. *Ambrose* and the six submarines which are due in Hong Kong this week, six further submarines, with H.M.S. *Titanic*, are expected shortly. The *Titanic* (Capt. Summerville, D.S.O.) was acquired as a new ship during the war and fitted as a submarine "mother" ship, arrived at Sheerness some time ago to complete preparations for her departure for the Far East, where she will serve as second depot ship of the Fourth (China) Submarine Flotilla. The *Bonaventure* was originally selected for this duty, but is now ordered to be paid off on to the sale list. The *Titanic* will escort six submarines of the L type to China, viz., submarines L 2, L 5, L 6, L 8, L 10, and L 20.

The manager of a big Hongkong commercial firm, in conversation with a *Daily Press* reporter yesterday, expressed the opinion that the exchange value of the dollar would not rise much higher, and that, in the near future, there would be a series of drops till the dollar stands once again in the region of four shillings. Pressed for a reason for this opinion, he said he was in a position to consider the various circumstances which have contributed towards raising exchange to the figure at which it stands to-day. The high rise recorded during the last three weeks has been due, almost entirely to local conditions, of which the very large exports of silk, rice, and gold from Hong Kong have been most

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS.

ON BEHALF OF EUROPE.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Times' correspondent at New York states that, according to the Department of Commerce, in the nine months of this year the United States exported nearly \$228,000,000 gold, of which \$59,000,000 went to South America and \$118,000,000 to Asia.

The United States also exported \$108,000,000 silver to India and \$120,000,000 to China.

Practically all the exports were on behalf of Europe.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA'S RESPONSE TO OUTER MONGOLIA'S DEMAND.

PEKING, November 23rd.

A Presidential mandate has been issued quoting the terms of the Mongolian petition. The mandate orders that the Russo-Chinese Mongolian Treaty, the Russo-Mongolian Commercial Agreement, and all other Russo-Mongolian declarations concluded by autonomous Outer Mongolia now become inoperative. It confirms the Living Buddha, the Prince and the Dukes in their titles, and they are to enjoy all the honours which they received from the Ming, while the Mongolians are to be accorded the most cordial treatment from the Government so that they may enjoy the blessings of the Republic for ever.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL".]

JAPANESE SUICIDE IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 24th.

Mr. Yamamoto, the leading member of the Mogi Company, is believed to have gone insane following ruinous speculation on the Japanese stock exchange a week ago.

He fatally stabbed his infant daughter and attempted to kill his young wife. He then stabbed himself, and subsequently died in hospital.

The affair has been suppressed for a whole week. At the time of writing his wife is in a precarious condition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVIST INTRIGUES IN KOREA.

LONDON, November 19th.

Some light is thrown on the Bolshevist intrigues in the Far East by the Moscow message announcing the arrival of a Korean delegation at Tschelabinsk on November 18th. The message says that, according to the delegation, at a meeting of Korean socialists held recently in an Eastern Siberian town, the Left Wing gained the upper hand, and it was decided that the Korean bourgeoisie must be destroyed and that there should be closest relations with Soviet Russia. A central committee was elected.

It was stated that martial-law had been declared in Korea, and the delegation considered a rising inevitable.

A Korean delegation will attend the Congress of Soviets at Moscow in December.

PASSAGES FOR THE EAST ON WARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 19th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood announced that arrangements have been made whereby the Admiralty will give the Department of Overseas Trade early information of any sailings of His Majesty's ships which might be utilised in order to allow representatives of British manufacturing and trading concerns to travel to distant ports. The Department of Overseas Trade will allocate the berths available to business men.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF UNION CHURCH.

LAST NIGHT'S SOCIAL GATHERING.

In further celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Union Church, a well-attended social gathering was held last night, in the meeting hall. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, pastor of the Church, presided, and, in introducing Bishop Lander, stated that the Christian folk in Hongkong were closer to each other than ever before. Although there might have been slight differences of opinion, the Christian Churches of all denominations worked with a common bond of sympathy between them.

Bishop Lander spoke of the coming of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald to Hongkong seven years ago, and stated that Dr. Hicks, the Bishop of Lincoln, wrote to him concerning the work which the new minister had done. He was amongst those present to welcome Mr. Macdonald on arrival, and he was glad to have the opportunity of being present on this auspicious occasion. Although there were diversities of method between the two Churches, there was the same spirit. He spoke of the eloquent sermons preached by Mr. Macdonald which he had had the pleasure of reading, and also of the work done by the congregation, especially during the war, for the betterment of man. The Union Church had taken part in the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, and Bishop Morris, who specially came down for the purpose, spoke first in that hall. He congratulated the Union Church on its celebration.

The Rev. C. A. Gimblett, of the Wesleyan Church, said the Union Church was a powerful witness for the truth.

Dr. T. W. Pearce, who was in a reminiscent mood, spoke of the early days of the Church and of the ministers who had occupied the pulpit. Dr. Chalmers, one of the original ministers of the Church, was a marvellous man with the pen—which was mightier than any other implement, offensive or defensive. He loved the Church and he had worked for it. The London Missionary Society and the Union Church were closely allied. The Society tried to do its best in a moral and spiritual way for the people living in the Far East, and he was sure, he kindly references to it from the pulpit would be appreciated by the Society at Home. He hoped the Union Church would continue to grow in strength and be the force for good which it had always been.

Dr. Wong congratulated the Union Church on behalf of the Chinese congregation. He hoped to see a closer association between the two Churches as the years advanced, with Chinese ministers preaching from the English pulpit and vice versa.

Mr. C. C. Hickling announced that the collection in aid of the Fund amounted so far to \$10,970, and was made up mainly of individual subscriptions.

Dr. G. H. Bondfield spoke of the time, twenty-five years ago, when he was pastor of the Church. He stated that he spent a strenuous though happy time there. When his ministry began the Church was in a very low condition. The Church thought it could pay the Mission \$2,000, but found it could only raise \$1,800. As time went on it grew stronger. The services rendered were more appreciated and the Church revived. There was the greatest friendship between the ministers of the different Churches. He mentioned Bishop Burton, the Rev. Mr. Jennings, the Colonial Chaplain, and Mr. Goldsmith, of the Seamen's Institute, and stated that they had all worked for the glory of God. He congratulated the Church on reaching its 75th year. The Church in the East was like a lighthouse. The community, perhaps, did not appreciate to the full extent the amount of sacrifice necessary to enable the Church to spread its light and not perish. In England, if one Church succumbed there were other lights to lighten the darkness, but it was different in the East, where if the Church failed the place would be in darkness. He thought the maintenance of cordial relations between the different Churches was something of which to be proud. He looked forward to the day when not only the Churches would be united, but the congregations of Hongkong and Shanghai would feel that they were closer in spirit.

Mr. Mackenzie proposed a vote of thanks to the various speakers, which was carried with acclamation.

Miss Mitchell, Mrs. McLeod and Mr. G. McLeod contributed songs, which were interspersed between the addresses. Cake and tea were served.

It was announced that the Rev. Mr. Williams, a former pastor of the Church, who is at present in Australia, will act as *locum tenens* when Mr. Macdonald goes on furlough.

HONGKONG EXPORTERS AND DEALERS.

HOMEWARD CONFERENCE REFUSES THEIR REQUEST.

Some time ago we announced that a serious situation had arisen in respect of freight in Hongkong by reason of an unexpected decision by the Homeward Freight Conference to raise the rate of freight from 100s. basis to 120s. basis, dating from October 25th. A meeting of exporters and dealers held in the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce offices soon after this disquieting news was received decided to approach the Conference with the request that this rise should not be enforced, as it was unjustified in view of the immense profits made and being made by shipping companies, and, further, that if the rise in freight were not cancelled the new rate should not apply to business transactions, on dealers' books—that is, forward sales—on the date the new rate was announced.

The feeling among the exporters and dealers in Hongkong is that they are already undergoing hardship by reason of the unprecedentedly high exchange and that business is bound to diminish if freights are raised. Most of the dealers in the Colony have made forward sales to London, trusting to chance to obtain freight space, and the unexpected rise leaves them in the unenviable position of having to meet their contracts with a twenty per cent. rise in freights, which rise, according to a Hongkong merchant entitled to express an opinion, takes away, in some cases, all profit which the dealers expected to make.

The reply of the Homeward Conference, received a few days ago, has caused great disappointment. The Conference state that they have given the matter their fullest consideration, and, taking cognizance of all aspects of the question, find they are unable to cancel the rise, which, in their opinion, is justified. They express the view that Hongkong dealers should not have made sales with London without having first obtained freight accommodation. They promise relief at the earliest possible moment.

The head of a local mercantile firm, interviewed on the situation, said: "It simply means that those dealers in Hongkong who seized the opportunity of making sales with London without first getting the space to ship the cargo will be badly hit. All their anticipated profit will be swallowed up, and a number of them, who eagerly met the trade demand from Home, will suffer considerable loss."

"Has there been much business done with London for which freight space was not first obtained?" asked our representative.

"Freight space for London has been hard to obtain ever since the war commenced, but there is a greater shortage of shipping—commensurate with the demand—now than ever. Besides, shippers will not book for more than a month in advance, and then only to privileged persons. Dealers have, therefore, to sell to London for delivery three or four months hence, and endeavour to obtain the accommodation here at the earliest possible moment."

"Do you think that freight rates will fall in the near future?"

"No, that is not likely. The conditions are still unsettled, and I do not think the present rates will be reduced for several months. Of course, it is not always safe to prophesy. Soon after the Armistice, for instance, business was pretty well at a standstill, and the Japanese actually went begging for freights."

A writer in *The Arts Gazette* states that he has been informed by a Foreign Office official, lately returned from China, that some of the works of Charles Dickens have been translated into Chinese with astonishing success, and that "David Copperfield" has proved an especial favourite and is being widely read.

Speaking at the Regent Street Polytechnic, Sir Fredk. Lugard said that the great advance made among the natives of tropical Africa was not due to any particular Secretary of State or Government, but primarily to the work of that splendid class of young administrators who formed the backbone of our colonial service, and to whom the Empire owed its origin and progress.

The latest issue of the *Naval and Military Record* says:—All naval officers appointed to, and all men detailed for, the Mediterranean, East Indies, and China stations, are to be inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid before leaving England. Inoculation against cholera is left to the discretion of the commanding officer, acting on the advice of the medical officer of the ship when on the station, should occasion appear to require it.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

I have before me a letter signed "Bread-eater," and, as the subject deals with one of the ever-present problems of Hongkong, I am going to quote and discuss certain passages. I am going, first of all, to draw the attention of my correspondent to the fact that newspapers do not usually take any notice of communication unless they are accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

In view of my invitation to women to write to me on subjects of public interest and also because I have forgotten to ask for the guarantee of their good faith which is supplied by their name, I have asked my Editor to overlook "Bread-eater's" omission to allow me to give publicity to her views.

The writer like many other women is worried about the continual prosecution of child hawkers, and wants me to take up the question. The subject is an extraordinarily difficult one to tackle and has been considered and looked at from every point of view by many clever and more highly trained brains than mine. Hongkong, with its vast Chinese population which fluctuates and changes, presents many pitfalls for the ardent reformer; it is easy to work up a frenzy of righteous wrath over some apparent injustice or over some scandalous state of affairs and then find that you are playing with one of those vexed questions in which the only hope of reform is to make haste slowly. I am told that the child labour question, in all its aspects, has been exhaustively dealt with and discussed at public meetings in our columns, so I am walking on ploughed and sown ground. However, there is always a chance that some one may look at things from a new and practical standpoint.

My correspondent writes that on the 17th inst. over fifteen boys and girls were charged at the Magistracy with hawking. In some cases the children were discharged; others were whipped and a few sent to the Peak. She quotes Mr. Lindsell, who told a parent that he had no right to allow children to be the bread winners of a family, and draws a contrasting picture of those small bread winners who carry heavy loads up to the Peak, and of the boys who spend the Church service hours in working the punks for the Christian worshippers. As far as the punks workers are concerned, "I can see no particular hardship in the few hours of light labour for a few cents; her objection that Sunday is a day of rest can hardly count in a country where almost every race has a different Sabbath and where every Christian household employs domestic servants to cook hot meals and prepare feasts for picnics. True, there seems to be no reason why human power should not be replaced by electricity in the supply of cool breezes for worshippers, but that is beside the point.

Regarding the awful and tragic sight of stunted children and old women carrying loads to the Peak, that is one of the horrors of Hongkong and could surely be done away with. Years ago when the tramway to the Peak was built, the gentleman with whom the scheme originated was regarded as a mild lunatic. To-day people who use the tram have cause to bless the far-seeing enterprise of one man. Few improvements have been made since that day—no facilities for carrying goods—but what was possible years ago is imperative to-day and probably in a few years people will wonder how any one ever lived on the Peak and endured the sight of human beasts of burden sweating and toiling up that cruel road. The use of children for this work should be stopped at once. In the *Daily Press* of November 24th we have a cablegram announcing that "the first general agreement ever made between Occidental and Oriental representatives, regarding Labour Standards has been reached by the Committee of the Washington Labour Conference, and certain standards and restrictions for child labour have been agreed upon." The carrying out of any reforms, even regarding child labour and child management, is very difficult in Hongkong, with its continual influx of Chinese refugees from the big provinces of Kwangtung; and it is well nigh impossible to affect any real change or modification in the customs of the race. The best we can do is to play at Reform. Nor is Hongkong singular in this respect. One sees the same hopeless struggle in all countries with big native populations and a sprinkling of Europeans. The veneer of Western civilization hardly scratches the surface of the traditions of the country.

The punishing of unlicensed hawkers is a measure brought in for the comfort of Europeans; the child as an unlicensed hawker is punished in the hope that the

parent will refrain from subjecting it to future punishment. The plea for a reformatory sounds practical and ideal, but those who know local conditions tell me that these institutions would soon develop into refuges and that parents would induce their children to break the law for the sole purpose of earning the delightful punishment supplied in the Reformatory.

Another local agitation has been carried on about slavery. This has given rise to one of those terrible discussions which go round and round in a vicious circle leading nowhere and doing no good. Stricter legislation on this subject might possibly result in underhand methods which would deprive the Chinese girls from such measure of protection as they are able to command at present.

A little while ago, I heard a story that, forcibly illustrated the difficulty of European interference with oriental or native customs. A Christian girl in Zululand was about to be married in the church of her adoption; her bridegroom was also a Christian. On the eve of the marriage, the bridegroom and his father called upon the bride's father and refused the eight cows which it is customary for the Zulu to pay for his bride. The bridegroom contended that Christians did not sell their daughters, and therefore he was entitled to marry without paying for his wife. Here was a problem. Need I add that the avaricious father decided that his daughter should return to the faith of her ancestors and the marriage was celebrated according to the good old heathen custom and yet one more convert was lost to Christianity. The God of Mammon and Expediency takes a lot of killing and we Europeans will have to worship higher ideals than we do at present before we can hope to impress millions of peoples with the superiority of our civilization.

Talking of our civilization and our desire to impress it upon other people brings me to the latest false step of an ardent and hard working new-comer in the Colony, the acting President of the Ministering Children's League, Mrs. Gurner.

The history of the false step is rather complicated, because at first sight it would appear to be the fault of all the members of the League. The universal indignation of all members, however, leads one to the belief that a big piece of bluff has been carried through chiefly through the ignorance of a lot of women, who did not realize what power a committee has. It appears that Mrs. Gurner wished to use certain funds collected and earned by the M.C.L. to support a Chinese young woman at Cheltenham for three years at the cost of £100 a year. The girl is from Canton and is twenty years of age and I am told that she has already been sent to Cheltenham. When the proposition was put to the members, 83 women voted against it, and the meeting was very stormy. The acting President, Mrs. Gurner, is said to have announced her intention of carrying out her scheme in spite of any opposition, saying that her position entitled her to use her authority. The result is that the members have decided to settle the question by raising more funds, and it looks as if the M.C.L. is in danger of suffering an untimely demise. The whole situation is utterly absurd and would be impossible in any other country or place.

I was present at a meeting in South Africa when Viscountess Buxton, the wife of the Governor-General, was in the chair. She had a scheme very much at heart and wished to see it carried at this meeting which was a very important one. She rose and said: "I am going to make a personal matter of this scheme and I ask for a unanimous vote." A number of the committee got up and said, "Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order, you have no right to make a personal matter of any scheme. The vote was taken and the Governor-General's wife was defeated.

THE SCRIBBLER.

A wireless telephone exchange is shortly to be established in Yokohama. It claims that it will be able to communicate with ships over a distance of 200 miles.

A young Chinese woman was found dead in a cubicle with her throat cut. A razor, covered with blood, lay on a chair near her bed. The Police believe it to be a case of suicide.

The *N.C. Daily Mail* understands that the formerly well-known German firm of Carlomag & Co. is making the necessary preparations to resume its activities in China next June.

The detectives of the Central Police-station have discovered 2,800 pounds of pig-iron, valued at about \$3,000, in a junk on the water-front, and are endeavouring to trace the owner. The junk men, who are detained, told the detectives that they were engaged at the Yaumati Typhoon warehouse to convey the metal to a shop at West Point. The shop owners, however, deny all knowledge of the cargo.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, November 23rd.

The Tachun, Mok Wing-sun, returned to Canton by the gunboat *Nanyang* on the evening of November 20th. After two days' stay in Wuchow, Mok announced his return to office the next day when he was visited by Shum Chun-huen, the Chief Administrative Director to the Military Government and other military leaders. It is stated that Mok explained to his visitors the result of his conversations with General Luk Wing-ting in Kwangsi.

THE STUDENT'S AGITATION.

In connection with the demand for the dismissal of Ngai Pong-ping, the Superintendent of Police, more than a thousand students again marched, on November 20th, to the Provincial Assembly, to ask the members to support their demand. The students were told that the members have already made a similar demand to the authorities and they should wait for the latter's decision. The students then returned shouting cries for the dismissal of Ngai Pong-ping, and for the maintenance of the boycott. The students are still on strike, but they are confined to boys' schools. The Superintendent of Police has agreed to release the two students who were arrested for distributing circulars.

As regards the arrest of journalists, the members of the Provincial Assembly have asked the Civil Governor to furnish them with an explanation, within 3 days, of the arrests which were made without the sanction of the Civil Authorities. The members regard the arrests of the journalists as an instance of the high-handedness of the police. Chan Ching-shing, the first of the journalists to be arrested, has been fined \$300. Chan was sentenced to death by Ngai and it was only the refusal of other police officers to carry out the sentence that saved his life. Chan was then handed over to the Tachun's yamen. It is stated that Ngai has now tendered his resignation to the Tachun.

THE TROUBLES IN FOCHOW.

In consequence of the recent incident in Fochow, the authorities have received reports that Japanese marines landed at Fochow immediately after the Japanese squadron arrived yesterday. A number of students were arrested by the marines acting under the orders of the Japanese Consul. There is a great future in the city owing to the arrest. An American cruiser arrived at Ma Kow (Fochow) yesterday and the American Consul visited the Commander of the cruiser to arrange for the landing of the American marines. The other Foreign Consuls have also wired to their Ministers in Peking requesting the dispatch of warships to Fochow immediately. Peking cables state that Chan Luk, the vice-minister for Foreign Affairs in Peking, visited the Japanese Minister, and demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese marines. The President has sent special delegates to Fochow to investigate into the cause of the incident.

THE WAY TO INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY.

LORD WEIR ON THE DANGERS OF SLOWING DOWN.

Speaking on October 25th, at a banquet in the Glasgow Trades House (a philanthropic institution dating back to 1605), Lord Weir said that for nearly 12 months they had been in a position to appreciate the blessings of peace, which to some seemed somewhat illusory to-day. Nothing had done more harm than idle carping criticism and exaggeration, particularly in connection with their industrial affairs. Never were clearer heads and wiser, calm, and resolute judgments so essential, and equally essential was frankness and openness in discussing the difficulties and disabilities that hampered the working and retarded the progress of our industrial and economic life.

Impatience with our economic, financial, and industrial difficulties was growing, but it had to be remembered that it took four years of feverish activity to dislocate the world's industrial and economic machinery, and they might well ask themselves why they should expect to restore it in 12 months. (Cheers.) One supremely important factor of vital urgency which governed the situation was that we were slowing down in the problems of our common and essential tasks in life; we were wasting the most valuable of all commodities—time. Part of the increased heavy cost of house building represented a fall in efficiency in the industry. Perhaps one of the worst factors as applied to housing was that the Government were using the taxpayers' money to subsidize inefficiency and waste. (Cheers.)

During the war shells were produced very rapidly, and were the cheapest shells ever manufactured in the world. The earnings of the operatives were the highest ever recorded. That was mainly through the influence of three factors:—(1) consistent and persistent perfecting of processes and methods; (2) the opportunity given to labour to earn higher wages by payment by results; and (3) the intelligent utilization of male and female labour of all classes, with as few craft restrictions as possible.

In the present emergency these factors, along with others, would have a speedy and successful result. Sincerity, frankness, and patience would create a better atmosphere. Above all, let there be a good cheer. They had just emerged from an almost unparalleled disaster, and through it all, they found adaptability, absence of panic, and a spirit of helpfulness on the part of every one—a character, and *pace*. These were the qualities which would triumph in the solution of the mighty problems with which they were confronted.

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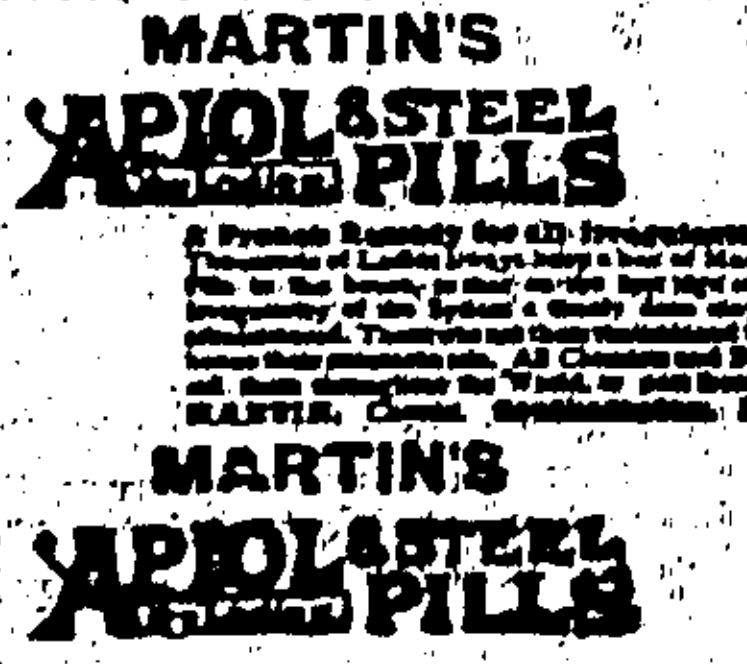
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"GREATEST OF CRUSADERS."
LONDON'S TRIBUTE TO FIELD-MARSHAL ALLENBY.

The Guildhall was a scene of great enthusiasm on October 7th, when Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Egypt and Palestine, received the Freedom of the City of London, and was presented with a Sword of Honour. Sir Edmund Allenby arrived two minutes before the time of the ceremony. As he entered the hall the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and, amid deafening cheers, the Field-Marshal proceeded to the dais, where he was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who shook him cordially by the hand.

After Sir Edmund Allenby had taken the oath, the City Chamberlain (Mr. Arthur Hollock) addressed the assembly and offered to the Field-Marshal as "the latest and greatest of Crusaders."

Sir Edmund Allenby, in the course of his reply, said: "I was told by all the text-books and authorities that no troops could be kept in the Jordan valley during the summer, 1,300ft. below sea level, and in a heat which could be hardly named, and under frightful conditions of malaria. But we attacked the mosquito, drained the swamps, burnt the bush, canalized the streams, and oiled the pools, and we were able to stay there. (Cheers.) After we crossed the Turkish lines, we tumbled into it and got sickness very badly. In six weeks from September 19th, when I attacked, I lost three times as many men by disease—malaria and influenza—as by wounds in battle. That was not in our own ground, but when we had reached the Turkish area, where they had not taken precautions for attacking malaria."

"I had an army such as a man has seldom commanded. In spite of its number of different units, the Chamberlain has told you that there were 10 or 12 nationalities—every one worked together and worked for one aim. (Cheers.) I thank you again for the reception you have given me, for the Sword of Honour which I have received, and for the inestimable privilege of being numbered among the freemen of this great City in this ancient Hall. (Cheers.) It is an honour which falls to no one prizes more than I do. In accepting this Sword of Honour, I shall look upon it as a gage of honour to remind me of my duties to London, to my country, and to my King. (Cheers and prolonged cheers.)"

THE SWORD OF HONOUR.

The hilt of the Sword of Honour is of 18-carat gold, decorated with finely executed figures of Victory and Britannia, and is surmounted by the head of the British lion. The scabbard is of dark red morocco leather with 18-carat gold mounts, the ornamentation consisting of the rose, shamrock, thistle, oak leaves and acorns. Arms of the City, executed in enamel, occupy a prominent position, with the monogram E.A. below in brilliant and rubies. The G.C.B. and the G.C.M.G. surrounded the rose, thistle, and palm branches were also shown, while on the reverse of the principal features are the Arm of Sir Edmund, the Union Jack, and regimental colours. The blade bears an inscription on one side and is etched with suitable emblems relating to the war, the reverse, giving a record of the various campaigns in which Sir Edmund has been engaged. The sword was supplied by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company (Ltd.).

LUNCHEON AT THE MANSION HOUSE.
From the Guildhall the company proceeded to the Mansion House, for luncheon.

The Lord Mayor gave the toast of "Sir Edmund Allenby, the Victor of Palestine." In thinking of their guest as the victor of Palestine, they must not forget the brilliancy of his record of generalship on the Western Front, which, of itself, would have entitled him to the thanks of his country. It was almost exactly 12 months since Sir Edmund Allenby won the most brilliant triumph seen in Eastern warfare—a triumph, not only dramatic, but decisive, and destroyed the military power of an enemy who had remained formidable to the last. As the Prime Minister had said in the House of Commons, this was "the last and most triumphant of the Crusades," the completion of "an enterprise which absorbed the chivalry of Europe for centuries." They, in London, were proud to remember that their sons and brothers—men of the London Regiments—bore with honour a share in Sir Edmund's campaign. As the Prince of Wales reminded them last May in the Guildhall, when speaking of the bravery of the London troops, and with particular reference to the 60th Division, "London may well be proud to remember that it was the General Officer in Command of a London Division who received the surrender of the Holy City."

Mr. Winston Churchill supported the toast. He said that the more they reflected upon the magnitude of the achievement, the British and the Indian achievement, involved in the overthrow of the Turkish Empire, the more wonder-struck would they be. In the bygone days before the Great War, when we used to examine the Committee of Imperial Defence, the kind of contingency that might arise and the relation of our military establishments to those contingencies, there was scarcely any one which was considered more formidable than a war between the British Empire and the Empire of Turkey, the great military power of Turkey. But the campaign against Turkey was conducted only as a secondary operation, as part of the great war which we were fighting against the greatest of all military Powers. It is not in the least true to suggest that the conquest of Turkey by the British and

Indian Armies was achieved at the expense of our efforts in France; the exact contrary was the case. During the period when those striking and decisive victories were being won in Palestine the British Army, in France and Flanders was suffering greater loss and inflicting greater loss than any other army on that front. Sir Edmund Allenby had not only to accomplish this great task without the full strength of Britain behind him, but also with only such strength as Britain could spare from her military obligations in the main and paramount theatre of war. (Cheers.) While General Allenby was planning the great campaign in Palestine it was necessary to withhold from him reinforcements for which he asked. In spite of this he was able to fit the circumstances so that they should fall into the proper groove and carry out the great military scheme which he had prepared. What a brilliant campaign it was.

ALLENBY ON HIS MEN.

Sir Edmund Allenby, in his reply, thanked the company for the warmth of his reception. What had carried him through his campaign, he said, and had made him absolutely certain of success was the unfailing support given to him by the Secretary of State for War and by the War Office in the name of the country. He had felt all the time that he was trusted. (Cheers.) When a man knew he was trusted he could do things. He was never interfered with even when he was doing something he was not sure was right. There was never any spirit of nagging or any petty advice. He could never be grateful enough to those who backed him up in this way. Then, again, he had been served as few men had been by his subordinates and by the troops who served under him. He had British troops, French, Italian, New Zealand, the Emir Faisal's army, West Indians, Egyptian troops, Jewish, and a New York battalion—probably he had forgotten the British and French Navies. The British and French Navies some. The military operations were over it was extraordinary, in view of the cosmopolitan nature of his troops, that the troubles and friction were so slight. Everything had run smoothly. His troops, in fact, had equalled their bravery by their patience and their self-control. There had been slight instances of friction, but all his men had worked together as one body.

The feeling now in Egypt was one of great affection for the British troops. There was unrest here and there, but, in every district, every one was united in praise of the governing body, and children, instead of running away screaming from our men, were now running out to welcome them. That feeling he was sure was growing and would grow as long as British troops remained in the country and retained the power of the Englishman to make himself beloved in the country he was in. For some time, no doubt, there would be little recollections of trouble, but what they were really suffering from now in Egypt was the same thing that England was suffering from—epidemics of strikes. These, he thought, were largely economic in character and were largely a result of the war. There was no doubt a solution would be found for them. In conclusion, Sir Edmund Allenby said that the welcome given to him would always live in his memory. There was never a prouder man in England than he was at that moment.

LORD MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Prime Minister, said that Mr. Lloyd George's services to the country during the years of war had been acknowledged a thousand times. "Mr. Lloyd George had recently given, then new and not less substantial cause for thankfulness that his hand was at the helm when disaster threatened. (Cheers.)"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud cheers when he rose to reply, "Duke of Wellington, in his Peninsula campaign, weakened the power of Napoleon and opened a vital flank of his Empire, so Sir Edmund Allenby, by his brilliant victories in Palestine, contributed materially to the downfall of the Central Empires. His attack on the Turks, his complete defeat of army after army of the Turkish Empire, rendered it impossible for the Turk to offer any support, even to Bulgaria, at the doors of our Allies' capital. That made Bulgaria impotent, that opened the most vulnerable flank of the Austrian Empire, and that was the beginning of the end. It enabled our gallant troops in France and those of our Allies under Field-Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig (Cheers), under General Pershing, and also the forces of our Allies in Italy under General Diaz, to press their attack home."

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig gave the toast of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

BAYONETED GHOST.

PARTIAL EXPLANATION OF THE MYSTERY.

MILAN, October 11th.

The story of the spectre of the Castle of Godego, which was fired at and bayoneted by the guard, is partially explained, but still presents some puzzling features.

Some of the soldiers on guard at the powder magazine, it appears, trooped in the neighbouring vineyards, where they regaled themselves on the ripe grapes.

The owners of the properties, armed with clubs, gave chase to the soldiers, who, to stop them from entering the castle precincts, fired their rifles several times in the air.

In order to explain to their officers the sound of firing, the soldiers related the story of the attack on the ghostly visitor.

This, however, does not sufficiently account for the fact that many of the guard suffered from genuine mental shock from having seen, as they still declare, the apparition, and that the four men who were conveyed to hospital are still out of their minds from fright. (Express.)



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[31-30]

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That is our booklet, entitled "Electricity, the Road to Health," write for it at once. TO DAY, successfully overcome all your ailments, and you will learn how a host of complaints are cured. Rheumatism, Neuritis, and every other pain of the nerves, and all nervous complaints, are cured. Never to return. Nervous trouble, indigestion, and all nervous complaints, completely eliminated. This small book will cost you nothing, but may be worth a fortune to you. Write for it now whilst you have it in mind. Do not "put off" write at once for full particulars.

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[989]

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

To the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace, for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—bilio-sness, constipation, flatulence, headache, falling appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking



BECHAM'S PILLS.

[1331]



HONGKONG FUND FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH.

At Happy Valley.

GYMEXHANA

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Tickets Now On Sale.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

At the Theatre Royal,

at 8.15 p.m.

LECTURE

By Mlle. H. Van der Elster.

Booking at Moutrie's.—Seats to any part of the Theatre \$1.00 each. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 20 cents each.

The Chair will be taken by His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.

The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures of intense interest, among which is shown the bombardment of Antwerp. The photographs were taken from an aeroplane and German shells are plainly seen bursting over the town.

A quantity of beautiful bronze plaques specially designed for the Fund by a famous Belgian artist will be sold by lot before and after the lecture. A number of these plaques were purchased by the Belgian Government for presentation to ladies in foreign countries who had helped in collecting money on behalf of the destitute and suffering people. Price \$5.00 each.

Do not fail to purchase one of these beautiful plaques of historic value. It will serve to remind you of the great victory Freedom over Tyranny.

At Volunteer Headquarters.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

From 8 p.m. to 12 midnight.

GRAND ASKED BALL.

Prizes will be given for the most Attractive Dominoes.

Admission.....\$5.00 each, including light refreshments.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

at 3 p.m.

Admission.....\$1.00

CABARET, TOMBOLO, DANCING, TEA, Etc.

Also

"EVERYTHING" STALL

DANCING will continue until Midnight.

Motto for December 19th & 20th:

"DANCE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE"

[1331]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Admission to Dance Room

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[1465]

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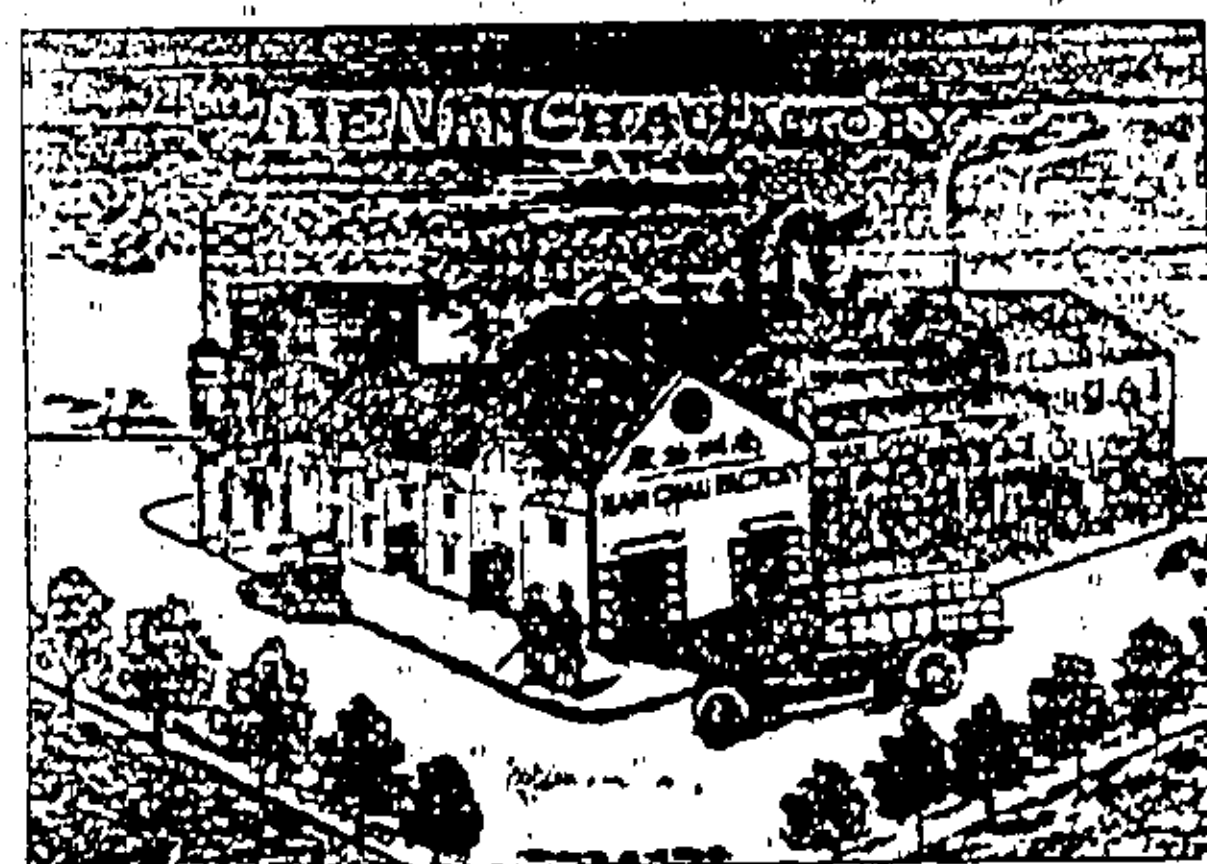
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Manager for China.

[1353]



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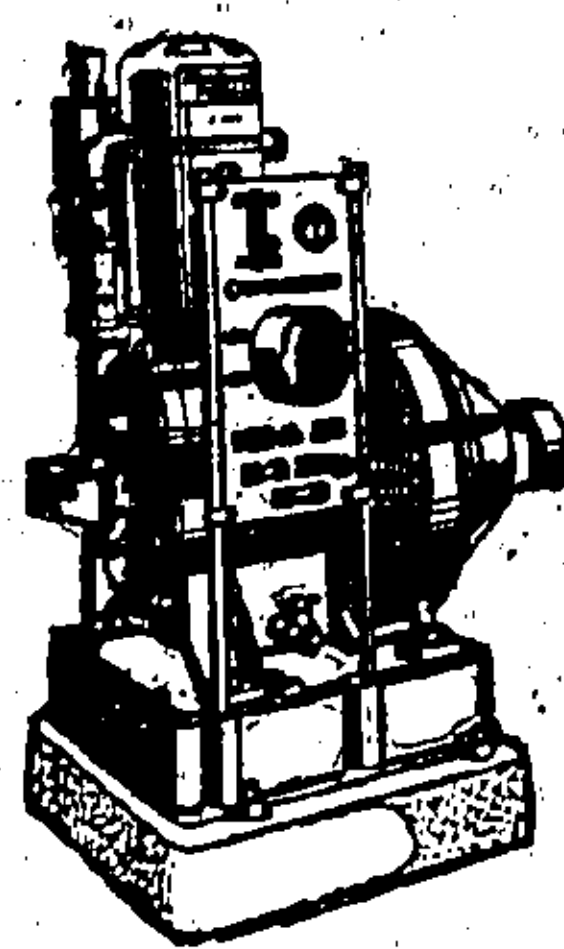
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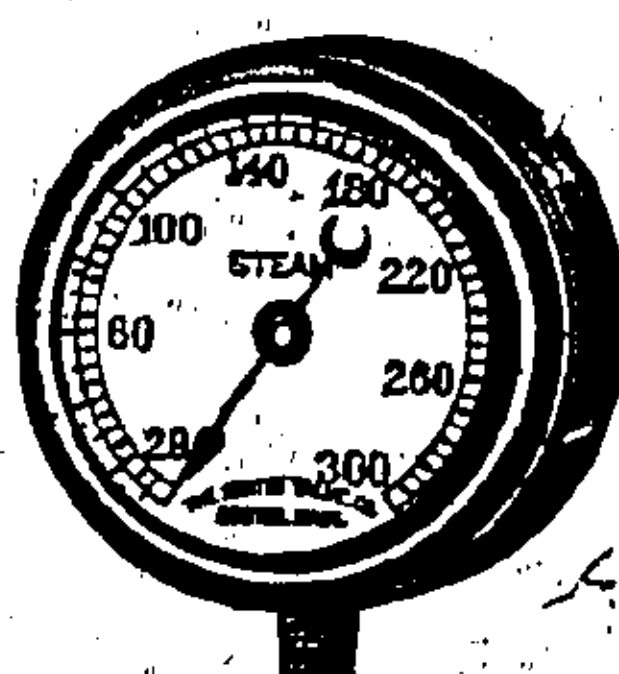
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[633]

UNITY OF THE FLEET. LOWER DECK AND BEATTY.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PORTSMOUTH, September 22nd.

While keeping their silent vigil in the Northern mists 12 months ago, by no stretch of imagination could the men of the Lower Deck of the Royal Navy have foreseen that to-night they would be the hosts of Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty, their Commander-in-Chief, and a large number of other senior officers. But the war, which has changed all things, has built up a greater feeling of respect and comradeship between the officers and men of the Navy, and Sir David Beatty and many senior officers of the Grand Fleet and in the Portsmouth Division attended to-night the Peace dinner given by the chief petty officers, petty officers, leading seamen, able seamen, and corresponding ratings of all branches of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

It was entirely a naval function, the only civilians present being Dr. Macnamara, representing the Admiralty, and the Mayor and Town Clerk of Portsmouth, who enjoyed for once the pleasure of being guests in their own town hall.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

Sir David Beatty was given a great reception when he arrived at the Town Hall in a motorcade drawn by the gun crew which recently triumphed at Olympia. His hosts lined the Town Hall steps, above which, brilliantly illuminated, and surrounded by the words "Best we forget," flew the Red Ensign, a graceful tribute by the men of the Royal Navy to their fellows in the Merchant Service. Lower down, over the main entrance, illuminated in red, white, and blue, was "The Navy for the Empire," and a large Union Jack. At the head of the steps Sir D. Beatty was received by Chief Writer Lane and Chief Officers Steward Littlefield. Strict routine was observed. First came the dressing bugle, followed, a few minutes later, by the dinner bugle.

As Sir David Beatty entered the hall in which at seven long tables the Lower Deck representatives awaited him, he was greeted with three hearty cheers, and "Rule Britannia" was played by the band. When all the guests were seated some of them found themselves in strange company. Sir David Beatty was between a chief writer and a petty officer, and Dr. Macnamara was between a chief writer and a chief stoker. It was a glorious opportunity for the ventilation of Lower Deck grievances, and it is to be hoped they made the most of it. An able-bodied seaman found himself, between a vice-admiral and a general, and appeared quite at home, and so did they all, for the guests were at some pains to put their hosts at their ease, and conversation never flagged. At eight bells in the second dog watch the meal was interrupted for the toast, "Our absent comrades," a recognition of the men who are still guarding and making safe the seas, and a verse of the hymn, "Eternal Father, strong to save," was sung with great fervour.

UNITY OF THE NAVY.

The unity of the Navy, as demonstrated by this gathering, was the main note of the speeches. The spirit of true leadership displayed by Admiral Beatty, which had made it possible, was emphasized by the Lower Deck speakers, and the spirit of comradeship and mutual respect, from Admiral to boy, which had made the British Fleet so efficient, was laid stress upon by Admiral Beatty. It was to this spirit that he directed his appeal. He also dealt with the question of economy in Naval expenditure, subject to the maintenance of the Fleet's fitness "to exercise the same qualities in the future that we have in the past, and to make ourselves, whatever our strength, the most efficient force on the seas."

The Lower Deck's opinion of its great leader was shown by the enthusiasm with which the toast of his health was received. As he rose to reply the men were invited to "raise the roof," and they nearly did. The "silent" Navy became tremendously articulate, and its cheers must have been heard far away. The Admiral's speech, too, was cheered to the echo. The fact that it was largely devoted to praise of their own deeds and qualities in no way detracted from its success, for the men of the Lower Deck are not slow to recognize their own merits.

The loyal toasts were given from the chair and vice-chair.

Chief Writer Lane then gave the health of Admiral Beatty, to whom he presented, on behalf of the Lower Deck, a silver cigar box. The ceremony was accompanied by a remarkable scene of enthusiasm. On rising to respond Admiral Beatty was cheered again and again, and addressing the gathering as "Comrades," he thanked them for the magnificence of their reception.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S SPEECH.

Admiral Beatty referred to their mutual task of four-and-a-half years of war. He said that never had a great navy a task so difficult, which gave so little opportunity of honour and glory. But when the opportunity did occur the Navy acted up to its glorious traditions. At Coronel, in the incident of the *Cap Trafalgar*, in which their brothers of the Merchant Service showed what British seamen could do; in the sinking of the *Shark*, when her crew displayed the spirit of the *Revenge*; in that glorious page written in letters of gold at Zeebrugge; in the performances of the submarines, the full story of which had not yet been told; in the achievements of the three V.C.s present, whose brilliant deeds had still to be fully revealed; and in the Battle of Jutland, when the remnants of the British vessels which sank cheered their comrades as they sailed by, displaying a courage which was utterly invincible. (Cheers.) The world did not yet know all its glorious deeds. He had a vivid recollection, which would never fade, of what happened on May 31st.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRESIDENT WILSON ON IRELAND.

LEAGUE A FORUM FOR GRIEVANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17th.

The persistent misrepresentation by opponents of the League of Nations as to the opportunities for the Irish cause under the Covenant has led Mr. Wilson finally to answer questions directed to him by the San Francisco Labour Council. The full text of the questions and answers follows:—

QUESTION.—Under the Covenant does this nation obligate itself to assist any member of the League in putting down a rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples?

ANSWER.—It does not.

QUESTION.—Under the Covenant can this nation independently recognize a Government whose people seek to achieve or have achieved their independence from a member of the League?

ANSWER.—The independent action of the Government of the United States in a matter of this kind is in no way limited or affected by the Covenant of the League of Nations.

QUESTION.—Under the Covenant are those subject nations or peoples only that are mentioned in the Peace Treaty entitled to the right of self-determination or does the League possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or peoples?

ANSWER.—It was not possible for the Peace Conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated Empires, but in the Covenant of the League of Nations it has set up for the first time in Article XI a forum to which all claims of self-determination, which are likely to disturb the peace of the world, or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, can be brought.

QUESTION.—Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the Peace Conference and what is your position on the subject of the self-determination of Ireland?

ANSWER.—The case of Ireland was not heard at the Peace Conference because the Peace Conference had no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect the territory which belonged to the defeated Empires. My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in Article XI of the Covenant and in which I may say I was particularly interested, because it seemed to me necessary for the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created to which all people could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world.

Article XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations is as follows:—

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council."

"It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

1916. After they had turned and were steaming north, they passed the remnants of the *Queen Mary* and the *Invincible*. In the remnants were British seamen. When they saw the ship they took their shirts and they cheered. It showed an unquenchable spirit which could not be beaten. (Cheers.)

As to the future, their business was to regain the prosperity sacrificed to achieve victory. Rigid economy was necessary, and the Navy had to bear its share. Reductions were inevitable, but it was to be hoped that reduction would start with it justice and foreknowledge of requirements in the light of war. Economy must go hand in hand with reconstruction. Their task was, as in the past, to make themselves, whatever their strength, the most efficient force that sailed the seas. The Navy's efficiency had never been greater than to-day. To-day it was possible for the boy who joined to achieve the highest position in the Service. He hoped it would be found possible in future to devise means by which the country could utilize the best brains from all ranks of the Service in the highest positions in the Navy. (Cheers.)

Dr. Macnamara, responding to the toast of "The Board of Admiralty," proposed by Officers' Steward Pugley said that in its task of bringing naval effort down to peace requirements the Board had recently received much advice, some criticism, and little approval. Every contribution would receive the consideration it merited, and he need not assure his countrymen that the Board would keep before it the safety and security of the realm and the manifold interests of the British people the world over.

As to the design and character of the constituent elements of the Fleet on its material side, it was obvious that we were passing through an era of close investigation, applying wherever relevant the lessons of the war, and watching more intently, the swift and tremendous developments of modern science. The world was moving on, and the Navy would move with it. The future on the personnel side was clear. The human factor would always be the dominating factor. (Cheers.)

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, Chief of the Naval War Staff, who responded for the senior officers of the Grand Fleet, said that good relations between officers and men were wholly lacking in the German Fleet. At Kiel in 1906 Prince Henry of Prussia told him that the British and Germans were the only white men of the sea. Prince Henry little knew how long it took to produce a white man of the sea. (Cheers.)

THEATRE ROYAL. MR. T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

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LAST NIGHTS

LAST NIGHTS

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

"THE BRAT"

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26th. "THE MISLEADING LADY."

THURSDAY, Nov. 27th. "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."

Patrons are requested to note the transposition of Plays for Monday & Wednesday. Tickets issued for these nights will hold good unless changed beforehand at Messrs. Mourie & Co.

* Prices as Usual.

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[1473]

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[93]



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[631]

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[779]

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 23rd.

Argos, British str., 3,074 tons, Capt. Dowdy, from Shanghai - Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Asano Maru, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. Yamamoto, from Rangoon, with a general cargo - Y. K. K.
Chao Shing, Chinese str., 1,153 tons, Capt. Fung, from Swatow, with a general cargo - Y. K. K.
Kangaroo, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Lemaire, from Haiphong, with a general cargo - Sing Kee.
Kwai Sui, British str., 1,530 tons, Capt. Huxley, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal - J. M. & Co.
Seattle Maru, Japanese str., 3,021 tons, Capt. Ichikawa, from Kobe, with a general cargo - O.S.K.
Tama Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 1,225 tons, Capt. Ito, from Suvarang and Tientsin, with a cargo of sugar - Y. K. K.
Tatsumi Maru, Japanese str., Capt. Shirai, from Kobe, with a general cargo - N.Y.K.

November 24th.

Chihkuang, Chinese str., 1,533 tons, Capt. Speed, from Bangkok, with a general cargo - B. & S.
Empress of Asia, British str., 3,883 tons, Capt. A. J. Hall, from Vancouver, with a general cargo - C.P.O.S.
Humbly, French str., 738 tons, Capt. Moreau, from Haiphong, with a general cargo - Laplace.
Huiping, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. Covogova, from Canton - B. & S.
Knight Templar, British str., 4,601 tons, Capt. Jones, from Singapore, with a general cargo - B. & S.
Long Sun, British str., 1,003 tons, Capt. Barker, from Manila with a general cargo - J. M. & Co.
Nam Kam, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Thirlwell, from Haiphong, with a general cargo - Wo Fat & Co.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,810 tons, Capt. Barker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo - B. & S.
Sawa Maru, Japanese str., 665 tons, Capt. Nakamura, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal - Shirai & Co.
Tak Sang, British str., 987 tons, Capt. Picknell, from Haiphong and Hongkong, with a general cargo - J. M. & Co.
Tundarus, British str., 3,771 tons, Capt. Stout, from Manila, with a general cargo - B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

November 22nd.

Arakusa Maru, for Keelung.
Davao, for Bangkok.
Gabo, for Sydney.
Kashima Maru, for Seattle.
Kashima Maru, for Shanghai.
Sai Chiao, for Hoihow.
Takao Maru, for Shanghai.

November 23rd.

Man Sang, for Whampoa.
Nissin Maru, for Keelung.
Tong Lee, for Tsingtao.
Tung Shing, for Canton.

November 24th.

Huiping, for Hongkong.
Kaiping, for Ching-shan-tao.
Kwangye, for Bangkok.
Kwangye, for Canton.
Seattle Maru, for Buenos Aires.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Sui Yang, for Shanghai.
Sawa Maru, for Canton.
Tama Maru No. 1, for Kobe.
Tatsumi Maru, for Hamburg.
Yuet Shing, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Empress of Russia*, on November 24th:—Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Barron, Capt. Weymark, Mr. H. M. Beebe, Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Benson, Miss M. E. Burdett, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Miss E. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Eaton, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Eakin, Miss A. Godfrey, Mr. W. J. Handford, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaughlin, Rev. and Mrs. W. J. McKee, Mr. H. J. Mitchell, Mr. A. F. Eringle, Mr. R. McKee, Preston, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Potter, Mr. O. E. Ringquist, Miss J. B. Starr, Mr. V. L. Whitney, Miss G. A. Hewitt, Mr. R. F. Mattingly, Mr. J. Quant, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. White, Lieut. T. C. Capey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alves, Miss Macfadden, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. H. Dilekian, Miss L. N. Arnulphy, Mr. J. F. Grose, Mr. C. A. Lonn, Mr. B. S. Mohler, Mr. C. W. Ricou, Mr. F. L. Steenken, Miss A. Wilkin, Mrs. M. Rose, Mr. C. E. Albert, Mrs. S. E. Broton, Mr. M. L. Biggs, Mr. W. L. Bridges, Dr. I. Concepcion, Miss D. M. Rohrer, Mr. W. B. Cooper, Mr. M. D. Dixon, Mr. M. V. Laveano, Mr. W. J. Fowler, Mr. J. A. Fortane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gonzalez, Lieut. Payne, Lieut. Thomas, Mr. E. W. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald, Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Baise, Miss M. H. Blackadar, Mrs. D. M. Biggar, Miss

M. Drury, Miss A. Emmet, Mrs. W. A. Eaton, Mr. W. R. Farmer, Mrs. M. and Miss E. Griffith, Major and Mrs. A. Key, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lyall, Mr. R. E. Markley, Mr. T. W. Marsh, Mr. J. E. Noble, Mr. F. H. Peaty, Mr. L. F. Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. and Miss Pomeroy, Miss M. S. Chisholm, Rev. D. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tenness, Miss E. H. McMahon, Miss M. and Miss C. Gifford, Mr. Louis, Quart, Mr. G. F. Todd, Mrs. M. Le Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Miss Aldrich, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. S. M. Churn, Mrs. P. Drevard, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Magougal, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. J. J. Simon, Mr. H. M. Wolfson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kirkland, Mr. F. H. de Breton, Mr. Geo. Le Breton, Rev. W. Breton, Mrs. F. M. Christy, Mr. R. G. Dobbin, Mrs. C. A. Everhart, Mr. H. R. Franz, Mr. M. V. Gallego, Mr. W. E. S. Grey, Mr. J. P. Heilbronn, Mr. H. D. Hart, The Hon. Mr. Kwei Chih, Mr. M. D. Kalaw, Mr. C. O. de and Miss R. Lavie, Lieut. T. J. Kane, Mr. J. H. Millard, Mr. H. R. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. M. Martin, Mr. G. V. Martinez, Mr. R. D. Plagoman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pierce, Mr. J. J. Russell, Mr. Jack Ryan, Mr. B. E. Sherman, Mr. A. Sklarevski, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Updegraff, Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitley, Mr. H. B. Warren, Mr. H. J. Wallwork, Mr. A. R. Fraser, Mr. A. Wacziarg, Mr. L. W. White, Mr. H. G. Lingman, Mr. L. J. McDermott, Mr. H. W. Lee, Mr. C. Myers, Mr. M. E. Beasley, Mr. H. G. Oswald, Mr. U. E. Beasley, Mr. C. E. Blankenship, Mr. F. Armado, Mr. E. Berry, Mr. Foster Bergendahl, Mr. C. E. Rock, Mr. E. Hashim, Mr. H. Lichman, Col. T. H. Dontry, Mr. W. B. Millard, Mrs. L. Millard, Mr. W. B. Millard, Jr., Mr. A. W. Macfarlane, Miss J. M. Macfarlane, Capt. O'Brien, Mr. J. V. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pfeiffer, Miss T. T. Robinson, Miss J. Renz, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. F. A. Siefert, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mrs. K. F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Travis, Rev. G. Ramiro, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wallace, Mr. P. Wearie, Mr. G. H. Willis, Mr. W. Muller, Mr. W. Esposito, Mr. J. G. Girard, Mr. P. W. West, Mr. J. F. A. Senia, Mr. P. W. West, Mr. C. N. Miller, Mr. J. E. Martin, Mr. E. M. Miller, Mr. R. L. McSherry, Mr. P. Abebe, Mr. F. Skowaski, Mr. J. Brodie, Mr. F. Armado, Mr. C. C. One, Mr. and Mrs. C. Emberger, Mr. W. J. Boothby, Mr. C. Austin, Mr. A. Lowe, Mr. T. Parrish, Mr. Geo. Jehley, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. Lee, Mr. A. Bland, Mr. C. Creli, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. G. Gonzalez, Mr. L. N. Jones, Mr. C. B. Johnson, Mr. T. Kozula, Mr. J. M. Kite, Mr. L. P. Lempidis, Mr. T. M. Munday, Mr. L. P. Morgerson, Mr. O. Olsen, Mr. A. Rossi, Mr. J. M. Spellane, Mr. A. Sall, Mr. G. Tornpin, Mr. S. Vidal, Mr. J. Zardias, Mr. C. A. W. Brittain, Mr. W. H. Punter, Mr. A. W. Rowbottom, Mr. Neil, Mr. J. Barrett, Mr. O. Brown, Mr. E. De Franco, Mr. O. Espenoz, Mr. J. M. Gariup, Mr. C. B. Johansen, Mr. J. N. Kennedy, Mr. A. Kurist, Mr. J. G. Lopez, Mr. D. Muniz, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. S. Martinson, Mr. B. Rodriguez, Mr. T. Richardson, Mr. L. Sanchez, Mr. R. Safazar, Mr. G. Taranilla.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Methven* arrived at Shanghai on November 20th, left there on November 23rd, and is due at Hongkong tomorrow.

The s.s. *Arratoon* is expected here on November 29th.

The s.s. *Shinyu Maru* (Bombay line) left Bombay for Hongkong direct on November 21st, and is expected here on December 8th.

The *Empress of Japan* left Nagasaki on November 24th, and is due at Kobe to-day.

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
 OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
 FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
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FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 KATORI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 5th Dec., at Noon.
 MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 12th Dec., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Middle of Jan.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUKIWA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd December.
 TOKUSHIMA MARU ... End of December.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU ... Sunday, 30th November.
 SHINYU MARU (Bombay direct) ... Tuesday, 2nd December.
 TOTOMI MARU ... Friday, 5th December.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 17th Nov.
 MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 1st Dec.

ASIA MARU (Kobe only) ... Thursday, 2nd December.
 INABA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam, H'burg etc.)

TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Wednesday, 10th Dec.
 DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) ... Middle of Dec.
 PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Beginning of January.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1919.
 S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1920.

ALSO

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S.S. "WEST INSKIP" ... Oct. 25th, 1919 ... Dec. 17th, 1919.
 S.S. "WEST CADDOA" ... Oct. 30th, 1919 ... Dec. 24th, 1919.
 S.S. "WEST CONOE" ... Nov. 1st, 1919 ... Dec. 26th, 1919.
 S.S. "WEST YACA" ... Nov. 10th, 1919 ... Jan. 3rd, 1920.
 S.S. "WEST KADOR" ... Nov. 20th, 1919 ... Jan. 10th, 1920.
 S.S. "WEST NERIS" ... Dec. 28th, 1919 ... Feb. 12th, 1920.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Tues. 25th Nov. Noon.
 SBANGHAI via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Wed. 26th Nov. D'light.
 KOBE ... "CHANGSANG" ... Wed. 26th Nov. 5 p.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Thurs. 27th Nov. D'light.
 HAIPHONG via HOHLOW ... "TAEBAO" ... Thurs. 27th Nov. 9 a.m.
 MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 28th Nov. 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "KWAISANG" ... Mon. 1st Dec. D'light.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Fri. 5th Dec. 5 p.m.
 KOBE ... "LAISANG" ... Fri. 5th Dec. 5 p.m.

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 All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
Empress of Asia...	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia...	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan...	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Monteagle...	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia...	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan...	Mar. 10	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia...	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle...	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia...	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan...	May 5	May 26
Empress of Russia...	May 6	May 24
Monteagle...	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia...	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan...	June 30	July 21
Empress of Russia...	July 1	July 19

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18,350 Tons Reg. Gold 5,000 Tons Reg.	18,350 Tons Reg. Gold 5,000 Tons Reg.
EMPERESS OF ASIA 18,350 Tons Reg.	EMPERESS OF ASIA 18,350 Tons Reg.
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General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WUHU	"HANYANG"	On 25th Nov. 8 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KWANGSE"	On 25th Nov. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 25th Nov. Noon.
WUHU	"TIENSIN"	On 25th Nov. 3 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 27th Nov. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 28th Nov. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

CHANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 24

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	WEDNESDAY,	28th Nov., at Noon.
"BAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	28th Nov., at 1 P.M.
"BAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	2nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"BURYLOCHUS"	via Panama	25th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	23rd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE on THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,500	18th Dec.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay, MARSHALLS & LONDON direct.
"NOVARA"	7,000	19th Dec.	—Do—
"KASHEGAR"	8,900	28th Dec.	—Do—

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	23rd Dec.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Nov.	Sandakan, Timor Port, Darwin, Thursday Island, Queensland, Port and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,000	27th Nov. 10 A.M.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	1st Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe
"DILWARA"	5,500	4th Dec.	Shanghai

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between 1st Saloon Passengers or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.K. Shipping Board steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

Steamer	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ENDICOTT"	About Dec. 2nd.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"ELKTON"	About Dec. 5th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"WYTHEVILLE"	About Dec. 10th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"ELDRIDGE"	About Dec. 24th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"EDMORE"	About Jan. 5th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	About Jan. 20th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"ICONIUM"	About Feb. 1st.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About Feb. 15th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver
"WHEATLAND"	About Feb. 15th.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver

For PORTLAND direct.

Steamer	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WABAN"	About Dec. 19th.	Portland
"WAWALONA"	About Dec. 29th.	Portland

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Carriers.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Fifth Floor, Horns Mansions.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 6th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 8th (from Yokohama)
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd, 1920.

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
RIYO MARU	17,900	Jan. 9th, 1920.
ANYO MARU	18,400	Mar. 31st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBROVNIK, SUEZ, PORT SAID

"SPEINX" 30,000 On or about 10th Dec.

SHANGHAI - "SUBARNEORST" On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" Beginning of December

"AMUR MARU" End of Dec. or early Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" Tuesday, 25th November.

"SUMATRA MARU" Middle of December.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" Thursday, 27th November.

"KASADO MARU" Friday, 7th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly services

"UNNAN MARU" Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" Thursday, 11th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"CANADA MARU" Thursday, 27th November.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 20th December.

* calling at Manila

* calling at Shanghai

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 30th November

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 4th December

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

13th Jan. 1920. Dec. 20th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 1st House Street, Tel. 1943.

